ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 52. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

AT GAZETTE BUILDING,

No. 86 Fifth Street.

F. B. PENNIMAN, } Editors.
T. P. HOUSTON, }
JOSIAH KING } Business Manag's.
NELSON P. REED, }

TERMS:

Single Copies	3 cents.
Delivered by carrier, (per week)	15 cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)	$8.00.

Liberal reductions to Newsboys and Agents.

TERMS FOR WEEKLY:

Three Copies, per year, by mail	$1 50
Five do. do. do. each	1 25
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CITY ITEMS.

Tuesday, Tuesday, Tuesday, March 5,
The New Dry Goods House, No. 69 Market street, on the west corner of Market and Fourth streets, will be open.
GARDNER & STEWART.

Moved His Place of Business,
Gardner, to No. 69 Market street, on west corner of Market and Fourth streets, and opened an entire new stock of Spring Dry Goods, much cheaper than old stocks.
GARDNER & STEWART.

10 Cents per Yard,
Prints, at No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth streets, at the New Dry Goods House of GARDNER & STEWART.

12 1-2 Cents,
One case Spring Prints, fast colors, Fine Cloths, choice styles, at the New Dry Goods House, No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth streets.
GARDNER & STEWART.

10 Cents,
Unbleached Muslin, at 12½c for yard-wide Muslin, 12½c fine Russia Crash, at the New Dry Goods House, No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth street.
GARDNER & STEWART.

Only 15 Cents,
An Auction Lot of Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose, worth 37½ cents, No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth streets.
GARDNER & STEWART.

Will Open, Will Open, Will Open,
This week, at No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth streets, Damask Table Linens, Napkins, white and bordered, Fringe Doyles, Towels, Irish Linens, Shirt Fronts, white and buff Brilliantes, white, buff, plain and figured Pocket Handkerchiefs; and an entire new line of White Goods, Sheeting and Pillow Linens, Toilet, Lancaster and Honey-Comb Quilts, which we will sell for about one-half the price asked for old goods. Call at the New Store of GARDNER & STEWART.

25 Cents,
White, Red and Yellow Flannels, open this week, at the New Store No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth streets.
GARDNER & STEWART.

Gardner, Gardner, Gardner, Gardner,
Has moved to No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth streets, and opens this week an entire new stock of Dry Goods, at prices astonishingly cheap.
GARDNER & STEWART.

$1.25 and Upwards,
Black and Colored Silks, to be opened this week at 69 Market street, on west corner of Market and Fourth streets, at the New Store of GARDNER & STEWART.

Gardner & Stewart,
Will open this week, new Cloakings, Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans and Pants' Stuffs, some as low as 25 cents per yard, at the New Store, No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth streets. GARDNER & STEWART.

Sworn to Before His Honor, the Mayor of Pittsburgh.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR—*Dear Sir:*—Supposing that others afflicted as I have been may be benefited by the knowledge and use of your medicines and treatment, I am induced to make the following statement: For a long time I have been afflicted with consumption, said to be the last stage by many Doctors. They all failed to cure me. I applied to the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street. My coughing, spitting blood, pain in the chest, are all gone. My voice is quite restored. I feel as strong as ever, and from having been reduced to a skeleton, I have gained twenty-one pounds since I commenced taking his medicine.

As I experienced so much benefit from the use of the Indian Herb Doctor's medicines, I feel as though I could not say enough in their favor, still I feel thankful to God, the author and preserver of my life, that He has guided me to the Indian Herb Doctor, who has cured me. MICHAEL CONNER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, Wm. C. McCarthy, Mayor, in and for the said city of Pittsburgh, this 25th day of February, 1867. WM. C. MCCARTHY, Mayor.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street

Compound Charcoal Biscuit, or, Anti-Dyspeptic Food,
Composed of recently Calcined Willow Charcoal, &c., combined with Graham Flour. Recently calcined willow charcoal is a powerful disinfectant and absorbent, and when administered internally is a valuable remedy for *Heartburn, Waterbrash, Acidity of Stomach, Nausea, Eructations, Constipation,* and other forms of Indigestion. It is employed in these complaints with the most favorable results by eminent physicians both in Europe and America. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, No. 84 Market street.

To Housekeepers.

Good Tomatoes at 30 cents per can.
Strawberries at 40 cents.
Blackberries at 40 cents.
Peaches at 50 cents.
Peach Marmalade at 50 cents.
Peach Jam at 50 cents.
Good Raisins at 20 cents per pound.
Good Prunes at 25 cents per pound.
Good Currants at 22 cents per pound.
At 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.
GEO. BEAVEN.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.
The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world. manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea-shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by
CASWELL, MACC & Co. New York
Sold by all druggists. MW

Food for the Hungry.
Holtzheimer, the epicurean of the Iron City, the Prof. Blot of the culinary department, continues to serve up excellent meals at the most reasonable of prices, at the popular Continental Dining Saloon, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice.

Try Them.
The oyster season is rapidly drawing to a close. Try some of the delicious bivalves served up in the very best style by Holtzheimer, at the ever popular Continental Dining Saloon, next door to the Postoffice, on Fifth street.

Will Open March 1st, 1867.
E. R. Gardner having disposed of his old place of business, will open an entire new stock of Spring Dry Goods, at No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth. March 1st. MWF

You Can Buy
Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

You Can Buy
98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy
New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

River Telegrams.

[*By Merchants' National Telegraph Co.*]

OIL CITY, March 3.—Weather cloudy and freezing, and has been snowing at intervals all day.
River 6½ feet and falling slowly. K.

BRADY'S BEND, PA., March 3.—Weather cloudy and freezing. River eight feet and rising slowly.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—River rising rapidly and a flood tide is expected. Weather rainy. Arrived—Starlight, from Evansville; Rowena, from Cincinnati.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—Weather cloudy and rainy. Business dull in consequence of the weather. River rose one inch, and is now within ten inches of the high water mark of 1862. Departed—Stonewall, for Louisville; Leonidas, Kate Robinson, for Pittsburgh; John Kilgour, David Watts, for St. Louis; Dan Able, for Vicksburg; Minneola, for Cincinnati—with 1,300 bales of cotton; John D. Perry, for New Orleans—with 2,800 bales of cotton. In port—Mercury, St. Patrick, Adam Jacobs.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

THE VETOES.

The Reconstruction Bill and the Tenure of Office Bill Returned to Congress.

PASSAGE OF BOTH BILLS OVER THE VETOES.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1867.

THE VETO OF THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The veto of the Military Reconstruction Bill was sent to the House on Saturday afternoon. A feeble attempt was made to filibuster, but the bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 135 to 47. It was then sent to the Senate, and after a speech by Reverdy Johnson in opposition to the veto, and from Messrs. Hendricks, Dixon, and Buckalew in support of it, the bill was passed by a vote of 38 to 10.

The following is the veto message of the President:

To the House of Representatives:

I have examined the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, with that care and anxiety which its transcendent importance, is calculated to awaken. I am unable to give it my assent for reasons so grave that I hope the statement of them may have some influence on the minds of the patriotic and enlightened, with whom the decision must ultimately rest.

The bill places all the people of ten States therein named, under absolute domination of military rulers, and the preamble undertakes to give reasons upon which it is justified. It declares "there exists in those States no legal government and adequate protection to life or property," and asserts "the necessity of enforcing peace and good order within their limits." It is true, as a matter of fact, it is not denied that the States in question have, each of them, an actual government, with all the powers, Executive, Judicial and Legislative, which properly belong to a free State. They are organized like other States of the Union, and like them, they make, administer and execute laws which concern their domestic affairs. An existing *de facto* government, exercising such functions as these, is itself the law of the States, upon all matters within its jurisdiction. To pronounce the Supreme law making the power of an established State illegal, is to say that law itself is unlawful. The provisions which these governments have made for the preservation of order, the suppression of crime and the redress of private injuries, are in substance and principle, the same as those which prevail in Northern State and other civilized countries. They certainly have not succeeded in preventing the commission of all crime; nor has this been accomplished anywhere in the world. There, as well as elsewhere, offenders sometimes escape for want of vigorous prosecution, and occasionally, perhaps, by the inefficiency of courts, or the prejudice of jurors. It is undoubtedly true that these evils have much increased and aggravated North and South by the demoralizing influence of civil war and by the rancorous passions which the contest has engendered, but that these people are maintaining local governments for themselves, which habitually defeat the object of all government and render their own lives and property insecure, as in itself utterly improbable, and the averment of the bill to that effect, is not supported by any evidence which has come to my knowledge. All the information I have on the subject convinces me that the mass of the Southern people, and those who control their public acts while they entertain diverse opinions on questions of policy are completely united in the effort to reorganize their society on the basis of peace and to restore mutual prosperity as rapidly and completely as their circumstances will permit.

The bill, however, would seem to show upon its face, that the establishment of peace and good order is not its real object. The fifth section declares that the preceding sections shall cease to operate in any State where certain events have happened. These are, *first*, the selection of delegates to a State Convention, by election at which negroes shall be allowed to vote; *second*, the formation of a State Constitution by a Convention so chosen; *third*, the insertion into the State Constitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting, at all elections, to negroes and such white men as may not be disfranchised for rebellion or felony; *fourth*, the submission of the Constitution for ratification to the negroes and white men not disfranchised, and its actual ratification by their votes; *fifth*, the submission of the State Constitution to Congress for examination and actual approval of it by that body; *sixth*, the adoption of certain amendment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of the Legislatures elected under the new Constitution; *seventh*, the adoption of said Amendment by a sufficient number of other States to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States, all these conditions must be fulfilled before the people of any of these States can be relieved from the bondage of military domination; but when they are fulfilled, then the pains and penalties of the bill are to cease, no matter whether there be peace or order, or not, without reference to the security of life and property. The excuse given for the bill in the preamble, is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The military rule which it establishes, is plainly to be used, not for any purpose of order, and for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known they are opposed to, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment. I submit to Congress whether this measure is not in its whole scope and object without precedent and without authority, and in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the Constitution and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity, for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic shed so much blood and expended so much treasure.

The ten States named in the bill are divided into five districts; for each district an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier General, is to be appointed to rule over the people, and he is to be supported with an efficient military force to enable him to perform his duties, and that authority, as defined by the third section of the bill in their rights of person and property, is "to suppress disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace or criminals." The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each State, is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all law. The law of the States is the only rule applicable to the subject placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares all interference of the State authority to be null and void. He alone is permitted to determine what are rights of person and property. He may protect them in such a way as in his descretion may seem proper. It places at his freer disposal all the lands in his district; he may distribute them without let or hindrance to whom he pleases, being bound by no State law, and there being no other law to regulate the subject. He may make a criminal code of his own, and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in history, or he can reserve the privilege of voting on the impulse of his private posessions in each case that arises. He is bound by no rules of evidence; there is indeed, no provision by which he is authorized or required to take evidence at all. Everything is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condemned whom he pronounces guilty. He is not bound to make any report or keep any record of his proceedings. He may arrest his victims wherever he may find them, without warrant, accusation or proof or probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives it of his own grace and mercy, and not because he is commanded so to do.

To a casual reader of the bill, it might seem that some kind of trial was secured to persons accused of crime: but such is not the case. The officer may create local civil tribunals to try offenders, but of course this does not require he shall do so. If any State or Federal Court presumes to exercise its legal jurisdiction, by the trial of a malefactor without his special permission, he can break it up and punish the judges and jurors as being themselves malefactors. He can save his friends from justice and despoil his enemies, contrary to justice.

It is also provided that he shall have power to organize Military Commissions or tribunals; but this he is not commanded to do; it is merely permissive, and is to be used only when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders. Even if the sentence of a Commission were made a prerequisite to the punishment of a party, it would be scarcely the slightest restraint upon the officer who has authority to organize it as he pleases, prescribe its mode of proceedings, appoint its members from his own subordinates, and revise all its decisions. Instead of mitigating the harshness of his single rule, such a tribunal would be used much more probably to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel or unjust.

Several provisions, dictated by the humanity of Congress, have been inserted in the bill, apparently to restrain the power of the commanding officer; but it seems to me that they are of no avail for that purpose. The fourth section provides, first, that trials shall not be unnecessarily delayed, but I think I have shown that the power is given to punish without trial, and if so, this provision is practically inoperative. Second, cruel or unusual punishment are not to be inflicted, but who is to decide what is cruel or unusual. The words have acquired a legal meaning by long use in the courts. Can it be expected that military officers will understand it and follow a rule in language so purely technical, and not pertaining, in the least degree, to their profession. If not, then such officer may define cruelty according to his own temper, and if not usual, he will make it usual; corporal punishment, the gag, the ball and chain, and other almost insupportable forms of torture, invented for military punishment, will be within range of his choice. Third, the sentence of a commission is not to be executed without approval by the commander of a district, if it effects life or liberty, and a sentence of death must be approved by the President. This applies to cases in which there has been a trial and sentence; and I take it to be clear, under the bill, that a military commander may condemn to death, without even the form of a trial, by a military commission, so that the life of the condemned may depend on the will of one man instead of two.

It is plain that the authority here given to military officers amounts to absolute despotism; but to make it still more unendurable, the bill provides "that it may be delegated to as many tribunals as he chooses to appoint, for it declares he "shall punish or cause to be punished," such a power has not been wielded by any monarch in England for more than five hundred years. In all that time no people who speak the English language have borne such servitude. It reduces the whole population of the ten States—all persons of every color, sex, and condition, and every stranger within their limits—to the most abject and degrading slavery. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this bill gives to military officers over both white and colored persons. It may be answered to this, that officers of the army are too magnanimous, just and humane to oppress and trample upon a subjugated people. I do not doubt that army officers are as well entitled to this confidence as any other class of men; but the history of the world has been written in vain if it does not teach us that unrestrained authority can never be safely trusted in human hands. It is almost sure to be more or less abused under any circumstances; and it has always resulted in gross tyranny where the rulers, who are strangers to their subjects, and come among them as the representatives of a distant power, and more especially, when the power that sends them is an unfriendly government closely resembling that here proposed. It has been fully tried in Hungary and Poland, and the suffering endured by those people roused the sympathies of the entire world. It was tried in Ireland, and though at first tempered by principles of English law, it gave birth to cruelties so atrocious that they are never recounted without just indignation. The French Convention armed its deputies with this power, and sent them to the Southern Departments of the Republic. The massacres, murders and other atrocities which they committed show what the passions of the ablest men in most civilized society will attempt to do when wholly unrestrained by law.

The men of our race in every age have struggled to tie up the hands of their Governments, and keep them within the law, because their own experience of all mankind taught them that rulers could not be relied on, to concede those rights which they were not legally bound to respect. The head of a great empire has sometimes governed with a mild and paternal sway; but the kindness of an irresponsible ruler never yields what the law does not extort. Between such a master, and the people subjugated to his domination, there can be nothing but enmity; he punishes them if they resist his authority, and if they submit, he hates them for their servility.

I come now to a question which is, if possible, still more important. Have we the power to establish and carry into execution a measure like this? I answer, certainly not, if we derive our authority from the Constitution, and if we are bound by the limitations which it imposes. This proposition is perfectly clear, that no branch of the Federal Government, Executive Legislation or Judicial can have any just powers except those which it derives through and exercises under the organic law of the Union. Outside of the Constitution we have no legal authority more than private citizens, and within it we have only so much as that instrument gives us. This broad principle limits all our functions and applies to all subjects. It protects not only the citizens of the United States which are within the Union, but shields every human being who comes or is brought under our jurisdiction. We have no right to do more in one place than in another, that which the constitution says we shall not do at all. If, therefore, the Southern States were, in truth, out of the Union, we could not treat their people in a manner which the fundamental law forbids. Some people assume that the success of our arms in crushing the opposition which was made in some States to the execution of the Federal laws, reduced those States and their people, innocent as well as guilty, to the condition of vassalage and gave us a power over them which the Constitution does not bestow, or define, or limit. No fallacy can be more transparent than this. Our victories subjected the insurgents to legal obedience, not to the yoke of an arbitrary despotism. When an absolute sovereign reduces his rebellious subjects, he may deal with them according to his pleasure, because he had that power before; but when a limited monarch puts down a rebellion he must govern according to law. If any insurrection should take place in one of our States against the authority of the State government, and end in the overthrow of those who planned it, would it take away the rights of all the people of the counties where it was favored by a part or a majority of the population. Could they, for such a reason, be wholly outlawed and deprived of their representation in the Legislature? I have always contended that the Government of the United States was sovereign within its constitutional sphere; that it executed its laws like the States themselves, by employing its coercive powers directly to individuals, and that it could put down insurrection with the same effect as a State and no other. The opposite doctrine is the worst heresy of those who advocate secession, and cannot be agreed to without admitting that heresy to be right. Invasion, insurrection, rebellion and domestic violence were anticipated when the Government was framed, and the means of repelling and suppressing them were wisely provided for in the Constitution; but it was not thought necessary to declare that the States in which they might occur should be expelled from the Union. Rebellions, which were invariably suppressed, occurred prior to that, out of which these questions grow, but the States continued to exist and the Union remained unbroken. In Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, in Rhode Island and in New York, at different periods in our history, violent and armed opposition to the United States was carried on, but the relations of those States with the Federal Government were not supposed to be interrupted or changed after the rebellious portions of their population were defeated and put down. It is true that in these earlier cases there was no formal expression of a determination to withdraw from the Union; but it is also true that in the Southern States the ordinance of secession were treated by all friends of the Union as mere nullities, and are now acknowledged to be so by the States themselves. If we admit that they had any force or validity, or that they did in fact take the states in which they were passed out of the Union, we sweep from under our feet all grounds upon which we stand in justifying the use of Federal force to maintain the integrity of the Government.

This is a bill passed by Congress in time of peace, when there is not in any one of the states brought under its operation either war or insurrection, the laws of the State and of the Federal Government are in undisturbed and harmonious operation, the Courts, State and Federal, are open and in the full exercise of their proper authority over every State comprised in the five military districts, life, liberty and property are secured by State laws and Federal laws and the National Constitution is everywhere in force and everywhere obeyed; what then is the ground on which this bill proceeds? The title of the bill announces that it is intended for the efficient government of these ten States; it is recited by way of preamble that no legal State Governments, nor adequate protection for life or property exist in those States and that peace and good order should be enforced. The first thing that arrests attention, upon these recitals which prepare the way for martial law is this: That the only foundation on which martial law can exist under our form of government is not stated or so much as pretended; actual war, foreign invasion, domestic insurrection,—none of these affect, and none of these in fact exist. It is not even recited that any sort of war or insurrection is threatened.

Let us pause here to consider upon this question of Constitutional law, and the power of Congress. In the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in *ex parte* Milligan, I will first quote from the opinion of the majority of the Court:

"Martial law cannot arise from threatened invasion, the necessity must be actual and present, the invasion real, such as effectually closes the courts and deposes civil authority. But this bill in time of peace makes martial law operate as though we were in actual war and become the cause instead of the consequence of the abrogation of civil authority. One more qualification:—"It follows from what has been said on this subject that there are occasions when martial law can be properly applied. If in foreign invasion, civil courts are actually closed, and it is impossible to administer justice according to law, then on the theatre of military operations, where war really prevails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority thus overthrown, to preserve the safety of the army and society; and as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course."

I now quote from the opinion of the minority of the court delivered by Chief Justice Chase:

"We by no means assert that Congress can establish or apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists; where peace exists the laws of peace must prevail."

This is sufficiently explicit. Peace exists in all the territory to which this bill applies. It asserts a power in Congress in time of peace to set aside the laws of peace and substitute the laws of war. The minority of the court concurring with the majority declares that Congress does not possess that power. Again, and if possible more emphatically, the Chief Justice, with remarkable clearness and condensation sums up the whole matter as follows:

"There are, under the Constitution, three kinds of military jurisdiction; one to be exercised both in peace and in war; another to be exercised in time of foreign war, without the boundaries of the United States; or in time of rebellion and civil war within the States or districts occupied by rebels, treated as belligerents; and a third, to be exercised in time of invasion or insurrection, within the limits of the States, maintaining adhesion to the national government, when public danger requires its exercise. The first of these may be called jurisdiction under military law, and is found in acts of Congress prescribing the rules and articles of war, or otherwise providing for the government of the national forces. The second may be distinguished as military government, superseding as far as may be deemed expedient, local law and exercised by military commanders under the direction of the President, with express or implied sanction of Congress; the third may be denominated martial law proper, and is called into action by Congress, or temporarily when the action of Congress cannot be invited, and in case of justifying or excusing peril, by the President, in times of insurrection or invasion, or of civil or foreign war, within the districts or localities where ordinary law no longer adequately insures public safety."

It will be observed that in the three kinds of military jurisdiction which can be exercised or created under our Constitution, there is but one that can prevail in time of peace, and that is the code of laws enacted by Congress for the government of the national forces. That code of military law has no application to the citizen, or even to the citizen soldier enrolled in the militia in time of peace; but this bill is not a part of that sort of military law, for that applies only to the soldier and not the citizen, while contrariwise the military law provided by this bill applies only to the citizen and not to the soldier. I need not say to the representatives of the American people that their constitution forbids the exercise of judicial power in any way but one; that is, by the ordained and established Courts. It is equally well known that in all criminal cases, a trial by jury is made indispensable by the express words of that instrument. I will not enlarge on the inestimable value of the right thus secured to every freeman, or speak of the danger to public liberty in all parts of the country which must ensue from a denial of it anywhere, or upon any pretence. A very recent decision of the Supreme Court has traced the history, vindicated the dignity, and made known the value of this privilege so clearly that nothing more is needed. To what extent a violation may be excused in time of war or public danger, may admit of discussion; but we are providing now for a time of profound peace, when there is not one armed soldier within our borders, except those who are in the service of the government. It is in such a condition that an act of Congress is proposed, which, if carried out, would deny a trial by lawful Court and juries to millions of American citizens and to their posterity for an indefinite period. It seems to be scarcely possible that any one should believe this consistent with a constitution which declares in simple, plain and unambiguous language, that all persons shall have that right, and that no person shall ever in any case be deprived of it. The Constitution also forbids the arrest of a citizen without a judicial warrant founded on a probable cause; this bill authorizes arrest without a warrant, at the pleasure of a military commander. The Constitution declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment by a grand jury. This bill holds every person not a soldier answerable for all crimes, and all charges, without any presentment. The Constitution declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; this bill sets aside all process of law, and makes the citizen answerable in his person and property to the will of one man, and in his life to the will of two. Finally, the Constitution declares that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it; whereas this bill declares martial law, which of itself suspends this great writ, in time of peace, and authorizes the military to make the arrest, and gives to the prisoner only one privilege, and that is a trial without unnecessary delay; he has no hope of release from custody except the hope, such as it is, of release by acquittal before a military commission.

The United States are bound to guarantee to each State a republican form of Government. Can it be pretended that this obligation is not palpably broken if we carry out a measure like this, which wipes away every vestige of republican government in ten States, and puts the life, property, liberty and honor of all the people in each of them under the domination of a single person, clothed with unlimited authority.

The Parliament of England, exercising the omnipotent power which it claimed, was accustomed to pass bills of attainder; that is to say it would convict men of treason and other crimes by legislative enactment, the person accused had a hearing, sometimes a patient and fair one, but generally party prejudice prevailed instead of justice. It often became necessary for Parliament to acknowledge its error and reverse its own action. The fathers of our country, determined that no such thing should occur here; they withheld the power from Congress and thus forbade its existence in that body, and they provided in the Constitution that no State should pass any bill of attainder. It is therefore impossible for any person in this country to be constitutionally convicted or punished for any crime by a legislative proceeding of any sort. Nevertheless here is a bill of attainder against nine millions of people. It is based upon an excuse so vague as to be scarcely intelligible, and found to be true upon no credible evidence; not one of the nine millions was placed upon his own defense; the representatives of the doomed parties were excluded from all participation in the trial; the conviction is to be followed by most ignominious punishment ever inflicted upon any large masses of men; it disfranchises them by hundreds of thousands, and degrades them all, even those who are admitted to be not guilty, from freemen to the condition of slaves. The purpose and object of the bill; the general intent which prevades it from beginning to end is to change the entire structure and character of the State Governments, and compel them by force to the adoption of an organic law, and regulations which they are unwilling to adopt if left to themselves. The negroes have not asked for the privilege of voting. The vast majority of them have no idea of what it means; this not only thrusts it into their hands, but compels them, as well as whites, to use it in a particular way. If they do not form a Constitution with prescribed articles in it, and afterward select a Legislature which will act upon certain measures in a prescribed way, neither blacks or whites can be relieved from the slavery which the bill imposes upon them.

Without pausing here to consider the policy or impolicy of Africanizing the southern part of our territory, I would simply ask the attention of Congress to that manifest, well known and universally acknowledged rule of Constitutional law, which declares that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction, authority or power to regulate such subjects for any State. To force the right of suffrage out of the hands of the white people and into the hands of negroes, is an arbitrary violation of this principle. This bill imposes martial law at once, and its operation will be begun so soon as the General and his troops can be placed. The dread alternative between its harsh rule and compliance with the terms of this measure, is not suspended, nor are the people afforded any time for free deliberation. The bill says to them take martial law first, then deliberate, and when they have done all that this measure requires them to do, other conditions and contingencies over which they have no control, yet remain to be fulfilled, before they can be relieved from martial law. Another Congress must first approve the Constitution, made in conformity with the will of this Congress, and must declare these States entitled to representation in both Houses. The whole question remains open and unsettled, and must again occupy the attention of Congress, and, in the meantime, the agitation which now prevails will continue to disturb all portions of the people.

The bill also denies the loyalty of the Governments of ten States which participated in the ratification of the amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the jurisdiction of the United States, and practically excludes them from the Union. If this assumption of the bill be correct, their concurrence cannot be considered as being legally given, and the important fact is made to appear that the consent of three-fourths of the States, the requisite number has not been constitutionally obtained to the ratification of that amendment, thus leaving the question of slavery as it stood before the amendment was officially declared to have become a part of the Constitution.

That the measure proposed by this bill, violates the Constitution in the particular mentioned, and in many ways which it is needless to enumerate, is too clear to admit of the least doubt. It only remains to consider whether the injunctions of that instrument ought to be obeyed or not. I think they ought to be obeyed for reasons which I will proceed to give as briefly as possible. In the first place, it is the only system of free Government which we can hope to have as a nation. When it ceases to be the rule of our conduct, we may perhaps take our choice between complete anarchy, a consolidated monarchy and a total dissolution of the Union; but national liberty, regulated by law, will have passed beyond our reach. It is the best form of Government the world ever saw. No other is or can be so well adapted to the genius, habits or wants of the American people, combining the strength of an empire with the unspeakable blessings of local self governments; having a central power to defend the general interests, and recognising the authority of the State as the guardian of individual rights; it is the sheet anchor of our safety abroad and our peace at home; it was ordained to "form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defense and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." These great ends have been attained heretofore, and will be again, by faithful obedience to it, and they are certain to be lost if we treat with disregard its sacred obligations. It was to punish the gross crime of defying the Constitution, and vindicate its supreme authority, that we carried on a bloody war of four years' duration. Shall we acknowledge we sacrificed a million of lives, and expended billions of treasure to enforce a Constitution which is not worthy of respect and preservation? Those who advocate the right of secession alleged in their own justification that we had no regard for law, and that their rights of property, life and liberty would not be safe under the Constitution as administered by us. If we now verify their assertion, we prove they were in truth and fact fighting for their liberty, and instead of branding their leaders with the dishonoring name of traitor against a righteous and legal government, we elevate them in history as self-sacrificing patriots; consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side of Washington, Hampden and Sidney. No, let us leave them to the infamy they deserve; punish them as they should be punished, according to law; and take upon ourselves no share of the odium which they should bear alone.

It is a part of our public history which can never be forgotten, that both Houses of Congress, in July, 1861, declared, in the form of a solemn resolution, "that the war was and should be carried on for no purpose of subjugation, but solely to enforce the Constitution and laws, and that when this was yielded by the parties in rebellion, the contest should cease, with the constitutional rights of the States and individuals unimpaired." This resolution was adopted and sent forth to the world unanimously, by the Senate, and with only two dissenting voices in the House. It was accepted by the friends of the Union in the South, as well as in the North, as expressing honestly and truly the objects of the war. On the faith of it many thousand persons in both sections gave their lives and their fortunes to the cause; to repudiate it now, by refusing to the States and individuals within them the rights which the Constitution and laws of the Union would secure to them, is a breach of our plighted honor, for which I can imagine no excuse, and to which I cannot voluntarily become a party.

The evils which spring from the unsettled state of our Government will be acknowledged by all. Commercial intercourse is impeded; capital is in constant peril; public securities fluctuate in value; peace itself is not secure, and the sense of moral and political duty is impaired. To avert these calamities from the country, it is imperatively required that we should immediately determine upon some course of administration which can be steadfastly adhered to. I am thoroughly convinced that any settlement or compromise, or plan of action which is inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution, will not only be unavailing, but mischievous. It will but multiply the present evils instead of removing them. The Constitution, in its whole integrity and vigor, throughout the length and breadth of the land, is the best of all compromises. Besides, our duty does not, in my judgment, leave us a choice between that and any other. I believe that it contains the remedy that is so much needed, and if the co-ordinate branches of the Government would unite upon its provisions, they would be found broad enough and strong enough to sustain, in time of peace, a nation which they bore safely through the ordeal of a protracted civil war.

Among the most sacred guarantees of that instrument are those which declare each State shall have at least one representative, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate; each House is made the judge of election returns and qualifications of its own members, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Thus, as heretofore urged in the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all States, there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the constitution and laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election he may be at once admitted or rejected; or should there be any question of his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to an appropriate committee; if admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union; and the work of restoration would be accomplished by a simple compliance with the plain requirements of the constitution, instead of a recourse to measures which, in effect, destroy the States and threaten the subversion of the general government. All that is necessary to settle the simple but important question, without further agitation or delay, is a willingness on the part of all to sustain the Constitution and carry its provisions into practical operation. If, to-morrow, either House of Congress would declare that upon the presentation of their credentials, members constitutionally elected and loyal to the general government, would be admitted to seats in Congress, while others would be excluded, and their places remain vacant until the selection, by the people, of a loyal and qualified person, and if, at the same time, assurances were given that this policy would be continued until all the States were represented, it would send a thrill of joy throughout the entire land, as indicating the inauguration of a system which must speedily bring tranquility to the public mind.

While we are legislating upon subjects which are of great importance to the whole people, and which must effect all parts of the country, not only during the life of the present generation, but for ages to come, we should remember that all men are entitled at least to a hearing in the councils which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children. At present ten States are denied representation, and when the Fortieth Congress assembles on the 4th day of the present month, sixteen States will be without a voice in the House of Representatives. This grave fact, with the important questions before us, should induce us to pause in a course of legislation which, looking solely to the attainment of political ends, fails to consider the rights it transgresses, the law which it violates, or the institutions which it imperils.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

ANOTHER VETO—THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The President sent to the Senate on Saturday, a message vetoing the Tenure of Office bill.

The President, after recounting the provisions of the bill, says that it in effect provides that the President shall not remove from their places any of the civil officers of the government without the consent of the Senate. This he believes to be unconstitutional. The question is not a new one, and that the power of removal is vested in the President alone "has been not more distinctly declared by judicial authority and judicial commentaries than it has been uniformly practiced upon by the legislative and executive departments of the government. The question arose in the House of Representatives so early as the 16th of June, 1789, on the bill for establishing an executive department, denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs."

The President goes into a lengthy history of the early legislation of the country on the subject, quoting Mr. Madison and others in support of the view that the power of removal rests solely with the President, and that it is not in the power of Congress to deprive him of it. He shows also, that when the question was raised in President Jackson's administration, this theory of the Constitution was confirmed by Congress, as conclusive. A decision of the Supreme Court in 1839, is quoted, and citations made from the writings of Story, Kent, Webster and other authorities, all sustaining this view of the power of the Executive. The President then continues:

"The events of the last war furnished a practical confirmation of the wisdom of the Constitution, as it has hitherto been maintained in many of its parts, including that which is now the subject of consideration. When the war broke out, rebel enemies, traitors, abettors and sympathizers, were found in every department of the Government, as well in the civil service as in the land and naval military service. They were found in Congress, in foreign missions, in each and all of the Executive departments, in the Judicial service, in the Postoffice and among agents conducting Indian affairs; and upon probable suspicion they were promptly displaced by my predecessor, so far as they held their offices under the Executive authority, and their duties confided to new and loyal successors. No complaints against that power, or doubts of its wisdom were entertained in any quarter. I sincerely trust and believe that no such civil war is likely to occur again. I cannot doubt, however, that in whatever form, and whatever occasion sedition can arise, and efforts be made to defeat the legislative action of this Government, whether by preventing the collection of revenue, or disturbing the public peace, or separating the States, or betraying the country to a foreign enemy, the power of removal from office by the Executive, as it has heretofore existed and been practiced will be found indispensable. Under these circumstances, as a depository of the Executive authority of the nation, I do not feel at liberty to unite with Congress in reversing it by giving my approval, to the bill."

The President concludes as follows:

"While a just, proper and watchful jealousy of Executive power constantly prevails, as it ought ever to prevail, yet it is equally true that an efficient Executive, capable in the language of the oath prescribed to the President of executing the laws, and within the sphere of executive action of preserving, protecting, and defending the Constitution of the United States, is an indispensable security for tranquility at home, and peace, honor and safety abroad. Governments have been erected in many countries upon our model; if one or many of them have thus far failed in fully securing to their people the benefits which we have received from our system, it may be confidently asserted that their misfortune has resulted from their unfortunate failure to maintain each of the three great departments, while preserving harmony among them all. Having at an early period accepted the Constitution in regard to the executive office in the sense in which it was interpreted with the concurrence of the founders, I have found no sufficient grounds in the arguments now opposed to that construction, or in any assumed necessity, for changing.

"I return the bill to the Senate, in which House it originated, for the further consideration of Congress, as the Constitution prescribes. Insomuch as the parts of the bill which I have not considered are matters chiefly of detail, and are based altogether upon the theory of the Constitution from which I was obliged to dissent, I have not thought it necessary to examine them with a view to make them an occasion of distinct and special objection. Experience, I think, has shown that it is the easiest, and it is also the most attractive of studies, to frame constitutions for the self-government of free States and nations; but I think experience has equally shown that it is the most difficult of all political labors to preserve and maintain such free constitutions of self-government when once established. I know no other way in which they can be preserved and maintained, except by a constant adherence to them through the various vicissitudes of national existence, with such adaptation as may become necessary, always to be effected, however, through the agencies and in the forms prescribed in the original Constitution. Whenever an administration fails, or seems to fail, in securing any of the great ends for which Republican Government is established, the proper course seems to be to renew the original spirit and forms of the Constitution itself.

[Signed,] ANDREW JOHNSON."
WASHINGTON, March 2d, 1867.

Without debate the Senate passed the bill over the veto—ayes 35, nays 11. In the House it was passed by ayes 131, nays 37.

FROM EUROPE.

LATE MEXICAN ADVICES.

The North German Parliament.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

War Broken Out in India.

MEXICAN NEWS VIA PARIS.

PARIS, March 2.—Cable dispatches have been received here from Vera Cruz which stated that communication between that city and the capital has been entirely cut off, and Emperor Maximilian has consequently forbidden the transmission of dispatches to Europe giving opinions on the state of the country, lest they should fall into the hands of the Liberals.

THE CZAR'S ADVICE TO THE SULTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The morning papers to-day announce that the Czar of Russia has strongly urged the Sublime Porte to cede the Island of Candia to Greece.

NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, March 2—*Evening.*—Herr Simson has been chosen President of the North German Parliament.

The King of Prussia is to give a banquet to the members of the Parliament.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

LONDON, March 3.—The Colonial Minister has resigned for reasons connected with the Reform question.

The Reform bill promised by the Government will be presented in Parliament on the 11th.

It is reported that dispatches have been received here announcing that war has broken out in India.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—*Evening.*—The cotton market was quite active and showed an advancing tendency; the market closed at 13⅜d for middling uplands, an advance of ⅛d since opening; sales to-day of 12,000 bales.

LONDON, March 2—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 91; 5-20s, 73⅝; Illinois Central, 76; Erie Railway, 37.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—United States bonds closed yesterday at 77.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Defalcation in the First National Bank, Hudson, New York—Trouble in Financial Circles in Boston—"Irregularities" Brought to Light—Frauds in Baltimore.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 2.—The First National Bank of this city closed its doors to-day for the examination of its accounts, the Cashier being a defaulter to a large amount, the extent of which is not yet known. He acknowledges having lost heavily in fancy stock speculations. The depositors are amply secured, and billholders, the President announces, have nothing to fear. Valuables deposited for safe keeping are not touched, while the investigation progresses.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 2.—An investigation into the affairs of the First National Bank, to-day, shows an embezzlement of about fifty thousand dollars. A further examination will doubtless increase the amount. Hosbrouck, the defaulting Cashier, was taken into custody this evening, at the instance of the President of the Bank, and lodged in jail.

BOSTON, March 2.—There is great trouble in financial circles here. The Cashier of the First National Bank of Newton, Massachusetts, is short $110,000. The President of the bank gave notice that the Cashier came to Boston yesterday and has not since been heard of.

LATER.—There was considerable excitement in State street this morning, occasioned by the development of irregularities in the transactions of the cashier of the State Bank, in regard to the certification of checks as good, bearing the name of Mellen, Ward & Co, brokers, who suspended payment yesterday. These checks were presented at the clearing house at the morning settlement by various banks holding the same, and were thrown out by the State Bank on which certifications were made. The directors of the bank declare that they never entered into or agreed to any arrangements made between the city banks for certification of checks, and that such action of their cashier was wholly unauthorized. The sum involved in these transactions is upwards of half a million of dollars. Other parties besides those mentioned are also implicated.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—A heavy defalcation has been discovered in the Merchants' National Bank, of this city, running through a period of twenty-seven years and amounting to $50,000. The parties implicated are: Samuel H. Wertz, general bookkeeper, who has been an officer of the Bank for thirty-five years and John H. Rogers, the paying teller, an officer for twenty-five years. Both were arrested on Saturday, but released on bail of ten thousand dollars each. This is the third heavy embezzlement which has accurred in the bank during the time. This is one of the largest banks in the city, and much excitement prevails. It will, however, be sustained and continue to meet liabilities.

BOSTON, March 3.—The failure of Miller, Ward & Co., has given rise to various rumors. The whole loss resulting from the suspension of the firm is said to be nearly one million of dollars. The First National Bank of Newtonville, of which Edward Carter, a member of the suspended firm, was Director, has closed its doors, having, it is reported, suffered to the extent of $200,000. Nearly twice the amount of its capital money was lost in stock speculation, principally in attempts to corner the Copper Fall Mining Company's stock. The Merchants Bank holds $25,000 in certified checks of the firm on the State bank which were certified as good by Chas. H. Smith, cashier, and the Second National Bank holds $125,000. There will probably be a litigation as to the banks upon which this loss shall fall.

Julius T. Hartwell, cashier of the subtreasury, who has been concerned in these transactions, has resigned. The government, however, does not lose a dollar. Mr. Smith, cashier of the State Bank, has also resigned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Organization of the Fortieth Congress.

SPEAKER COLFAX TO BE RE-ELECTED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

General Dix Confirmed Minister to France.

SENATOR COWAN'S NOMINATION LAID ON THE TABLE.

The American Church at Rome.

THE SURRATT INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1867.

GEN. DIX CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John A. Dix, Minister at Paris, and Hugh Ewing, to be Minister resident at Hague.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

There seems to be a general understanding that the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress will to-morrow effect a partial organization by electing Mr. Colfax to the Speakership, without any previous formal arrangement. There appears to be a common acquiescence in the compliment to this popular officer. It is probable that Mr. McPherson, clerk of the House, will be re-elected to-morrow on the same grounds. A caucus bill will be held to-morrow evening to determine on candidates for Door Keeper, Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster. Mr. Ordway, present Sergeant-at-Arms, as yet, has no competitor. Colonel Given is a candidate for election as Postmaster of the House, and Governor Hamilton, of Texas, is also mentioned as a candidate. The great contest will be for Door Keeper. Mr. Goodenow, the present efficient incumbent, will be in the field, and his friends count on his success, while General Lippincott, from the West, is actively engaged as a formidable competitor.

THE NEBRASKA SENATORS.

General Thayer, one of the Senators elect from Nebraska, was yesterday desirous of being sworn in, but this was prevented by the absence of his colleague Mr. Tipton, it being usual for two Senators of a new State to present themselves at the same time, as they have to draw for short and long term.

THE AMERICAN CHAPEL AT ROME.

An official communication has been received from Minister King, saying there is no truth in the statements that the American Chapel had been removed, by direction of the Papal authorities, outside the walls of Rome.

SENATOR COWAN'S APPOINTMENT.

The nomination of Senator Cowan as Minister to Austria was considered in executive session and laid on the table, subject to reconsideration.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The report made by Mr. Maynard, from the Special Committee on Southern Railroads, is to the effect that they have examined a number of witnesses, but have not progressed sufficiently to enable them to make a report. They therefore proposed that the evidences already taken be placed in the hands of their clerks for the disposition of the succeeding Congress.

SURRATT INVESTIGATION.

The report of the Judiciary Committee in regard to the remissness and want of vigor in the pursuit of John H. Surratt, concludes as follows: "The testimony of the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and others, herewith submitted, explaining and tending to justify the acts of the Government in the premises, does not, in the opinion of your Committee, excuse the great delay in even attempting to arrest the person charged with complicity in the assassination of the late President, and while the Committee do not charge improper motives upon the officers of the Government, they are constrained from the testimony, to report, that in their opinion, due diligence in the arrest of Surratt was not exercised by the Executive Department of the Government.

THE SPOILS.

The Senate has confirmed A. S. Williams, of Michigan, Minister Resident at San Salvador, and rejected John Murphy, Governor of Idaho.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week, were $4,661,252.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Congress was in continuous session all day Saturday, and until Sunday morning at nine o'clock, when there was a recess until eight in the evening, and after that another session, which we suppose will not terminate until noon to-day, when the Thirty-ninth Congress dies, and the Fortieth springs into life. It is impossible, owing to the confused character of the proceedings, to arrive at any very definite idea of the concluding legislation of the session.

The Military Reconstruction bill and the Tenure of Office bill have both become laws, despite the veto of the President. We are not informed as to the fate of the clause of the Army bill, withdrawing from the President the power to order the General-in-Chief of the army away from Washington, should he deem proper so to do.

The Bankrupt bill, as modified by Conference Committees, is in the hands of the President, having passed both Houses.

The Tariff has been amended by increasing the duty on best grades of wool to twelve cents per pound, and on coarse wool to ten cents, with ten per cent. *ad valorem.*

The compound interest note bill been changed very materially. As it passed, it merely allows the issue of fifty millions of loan certificates, bearing three per cent. interest, to be used in the redemption of the compound interest notes, at the distretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The internal tax bill has also passed; but in what shape we have very little information.

Samuel Mills, the alleged murderer of George Maxwell, of Francona, New York, in December last, was arrested at Galena, Ill., on Saturday.

The Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad was sold at auction on Saturday, to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for $100,000, subject to incumbrances.

The returns from all but two or three small houses of the pork packing at Chicago, during the season, shows 463,810 live, and 150,403 dressed hogs, or a total of 614,21, packed during the season. The total average was 218 pounds—a decrease as compared with last year, of 8¾ pounds per hog. The number of pounds of pork packed was 150,-499, of which 126,436 were mess, and 9,247 prime mess.

A Baltimore dispatch states that the prominent candidates for United States Senator, in place of Swann, resigned, are Judge Carmichael, Ex-Governor Thomas and Hon. J. D. Jones. One of them will certainly be elected.

A letter from J. Ross Browne, from Lower California, per steamer Suwanee, reports the discovery of rich mineral resources, bays, harbors, fisheries, &c. The country is comparatively worthless for agricultural purposes.

On Saturday, Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, were victimized by a forged check, passed by a man named David Gemmill.

The Exchange Hotel, at Raleigh, N. C., was destroyed by fire, on Saturday morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insured for $27,000.

The Maine Legislature adjourned on Saturday.

The building at No. 173 Lake street, Chicago, was damaged by fire, Saturday night, to the amount of $8,000; occupied by Harshberger Bros., dry goods, whose loss by fire and water will reach $30,000; insured for $30,000. The second floor was occupied by Coggswell & Co., agents of the Waterbury Clock Company. Their loss will reach $15,000; mostly insured.

A dispatch was received yesterday, at Charleston, S. C., reporting the robbery and murder of Geo. C. Heyward, a planter, by negroes on his plantation, near Savannah. The deceased, before the war, was a well-known cotton factor of Charleston, and afterwards a Captain in the Confederate service.

Patrick H. Myers, chief clerk of the National Hotel, at Louisville, formerly of Utica, New York, drowned himself yesterday, while laboring under temporary mental aberration.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page. Also, additional City and Suburban and Congressional Proceedings.*

Three Burglaries in East Liberty—Astonishing Boldness of the Perpetrators.

Our neighboring borough of East Liberty was the scene of a series of very bold transactions, in the way of burglary, on Saturday night, or rather yesterday morning. No less than three houses were entered and each of them robbed of various amounts. The drug store of Lewis Kestner was entered and ransacked, the thieves obtaining only about seven dollars for their pains here, although they seem to have made a deliberate and thorough hunt. From here they apparently went to the Andy Johnson House which they entered through the bar room. From noises heard in the house, but unnoticed at the time they would seem to have been here at about one o'clock. Disregarding the Sunday liquor law, they ransacked the bar room thoroughly, appropriating such drinks as they felt disposed to. They realized but little money in the bar room, and proceeded to the rooms of the lodgers. One room, which was locked, they broke into, but found little to pay them for their trouble. Another room which was unlocked they visited, and on going through the pockets of the occupant, obtained $66. They then went to the residence of Dr. Perchment and entered his sleeping room at about four o'clock in the morning. The Doctor at first supposed that the intruders were some of his acquaintances playing a practical joke upon him, and he called to them to get out. He immediately received a blow over the head with an axe helve, and a gruff command to be still. Thereupon three men sprang to his bedside and stood over him, one with a cocked pistol, another with a drawn bowie knife, and the third with the axe helve uplifted. Three other men were in the apartment, and ransacked it thoroughly, while the Doctor lay in enforced silence, watching their operations. By their explorations they obtained forty-five dollars in money and a gold watch. After completing their search they left the room, the one with the revolver backing out of the room and keeping his victim covered with it. They were all thoroughly disguised, and wholly unrecognizable. Before leaving the room they discussed the propriety of cutting Dr. Perchment's throat, but finally concluded not to do so, their apparent leader declaring that they were after money, not blood. The villains effected their escape, and no clue to their identity exists.

J. R. Weldin & Co.

It is customary with the Press to call the attention of its readers to the advertisements of its patrons. In the case of this firm, whose card appears to-day in our advertising department, we take a special pleasure in the custom, as we can with so much heartiness and sincerity commend the house as of long established and well-known integrity in fair dealing; and equally distinguished for having at all times a stock so large, so varied, and so perfect in kind, and neat in style and finish, that buyers have no occasion, whether of price or quality, to look further for any needed supply, their stock comprising not only school books, of which their sales in the past year probably exceeded any house in the trade, but paper and envelopes obtained directly from the manufacturers; law and blank books, in which no house surpasses them, the blank books being made and ruled accurately to any pattern or form. First class pocket books—a very large stock, comprising more than fifty varieties, including some of exquisite finish and style. They have also the exclusive sale in this city of Duff's College cap paper and pens, Piquette's gold pens, J. R. W. & Co.'s, Iron City, and other pens, domestic and foreign.

It is noteworthy that this is a cash house, buying and selling on the ready pay system. The attraction, therefore, is *large stock, endless variety, first class goods,* and the *lowest cash prices.*

Another Missing Mail Carrier.

Some time since Colonel Lehman, residing in Manchester, employed to work at his residence, a boy named John Sheilds, aged seventeen or eighteen years. John does not seem to have been of the most reliable character; in fact, he seems to have before him the manifest destiny of becoming a bank clerk. On Saturday he commenced his career by defaulting to the amount of a horse, buggy and harness belonging to Col. Lehman. On the morning of that day his employer sent him with a horse and buggy to the Allegheny Postoffice for the mail. He started from the house in good order, and up to the latest advices had not returned. It is thought by some that the boy, failing to find any letters at the Allegheny Postoffice, has gone on to try some other offices. Information for larceny has been made against him before Mayor Morrison, and efforts are being made to apprehend him. As yet no traces have been discovered; nothing has been learned concerning the rest of the harness. The horse is a bay, with a white hind foot and white mane and white stripe down his face. The buggy was a top vehicle with a hole in the side.

Fashionable Tailor.

The card of the well known fashionable merchant tailor, Mr. W. Hespenheide, No. 50 St. Clair street, appears in another column. Mr. H. has just received direct from the importers a choice and well selected stock of spring goods, which he is prepared to make up in the latest fashionable styles just introduced in the eastern cities. Mr. Hespenheide enjoys an enviable reputation for the neat and durable manner he gets up gentlemen's garments, and the very reasonable prices which he charges. Any of our readers desirous of purchasing a neat fitting, fashionable spring suit of clothing should leave their orders at this popular house. Call in and see the stock as you pass No. 50 St. Clair Street. Our word for it, Mr. Hespenheide will suit you admirably, and his prices will remind you of the good old palmy days before the war.

Tampering with the Alarm—Reward Offered.—We hope no pains will be spared to teach reckless and irresponsible parties that the Fire Alarm Telegraph is not a thing to be played with. This work has been well begun. In our advertising column a notice appears of a reward of $100 offered for the apprehension and conviction of whomsoever broke the lock of box No. 61, at the corner of Penn and Harrison streets, and for the arrest and conviction of the person who sounded the alarm on Saturday evening from box No. 26, at the corner of Diamond alley and Grant street. This alarm was occasioned by the burning of a chimney on the alley. We hope these things will have a speedy stop put to them.

Lecture by Rev. Alex. Clark.—To-morrow evening, Rev. Alex. Clark, of this city, a pulpit orator of no ordinary merit, will deliver his great lecture of "Who are You, or Christian Individuality," at the East Birmingham Methodist Church. We advise all our readers upon that side of the river to be in attendance, as a great literary entertainment may be safely anticipated. Admission 25 cents.

The Boat Race in May.—The shell boat to be used by Brown in his race with Hamill on the Monongahela, in May next, has been finished at Roberts' boat yard, in Harlem, New York. It is thirty-two feet in length, thirteen and a-half inches in beam, and weighs thirty-five pounds.

A Fatal House.

There is a house at Mount Braddock Farm, about six miles beyond Connellsville, which we think would be exceedingly unprofitable to the owner, inasmuch as it is a tenement house. No less than five accidental and violent deaths have occurred within its walls, and on its premises. The house stands on the line of the Connellsville Railroad. A few years ago a man residing in the building fell upon the railroad track in front of it and was run over by the cars. Later a man named Bliss got into a quarrel in the house with a man named Hess, and in the course of the quarrel was instantly killed by the latter. In 1864, a man named Hartman, residing in the house, was frozen to death in the back yard. About one year ago, at a dance in the house, a man named Cole, who was present, quarreled with another man named Lincoln and shot him dead; and two or three weeks ago, a colored man named George Perkins, residing in the house, was found frozen to death near his home, not one hundred yards from the spot where Hartman met a similar death. Thus, within a few years, two men have been murdered within the building, two men frozen to death, and a man accidentaly killed in a violent manner on the immediate premises.

Burglary on Fifth Street.

At some time during Friday night or Saturday morning, a bold burglary was perpetrated on Fifth street, in this city. Some person or persons bored holes through the shutter on the rear portion of J. Kennedy & Son's cutlery and variety store on Fifth street, between Wood and Market, and by that means unfastened the shutter. They then hoisted the window and entered. The object of their visit seemed to be to obtain an armament, as they stole only revolvers. Of these they took several, amounting to $137 in value. They got away with their booty, and nothing is known as to who the perpetrators were. It is to be hoped that they will be discovered and duly brought to punishment.

We Call the Attention

Of farmers, and all who desire to settle in the West, to the advertisement of over 180,000 acres of the finest lands in Kansas. These lands are all within fifteen hours by rail of St. Louis, and comprise several thousand acres of the best timbered lands along the valley of the Kansas river. The Delaware Reserve was ceded to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern division, by treaty conditioned on the building of the railroad through them. The terms of the treaty have been complied with, and they are now for the first time offered at public sale. This is a rare opportunity for men of small means to secure homes in one of the most enterprising and growing of our trans-Mississippi States.

A Magdalen.—We gave an account some time ago of a woman who, with her children, had ran away from her husband in New York and came with another man to Allegheny. Recently her paramour went to Philadelphia, but she has left him and is now in Allegheny again. She has written to her husband that she has repented her folly and desires to return to him. He will receive her, and will arrive in the city to-day and take his wife and children back home.

"Odd" Talk.—We clip the following brilliant peroration from an editorial in Saturday's issue of the *Republic:*

"The duration of the Republic may be prolonged to that eventful period, yet hidden in the womb of time, to which hope looks forward with ardent joy."

Truly he was a very odd fellow who penned such gloomy language.

Dangerously Ill.—John Jones, Esq., Assistant Assessor, is lying dangerously ill of erysipelas fever at his home on Pike street, in the Fifth ward. It is feared he may not recover.

The Matrimonially inclined should order a dozen of those perfect fitting FRENCH YOKE shirts at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

See Fourth Page for Congressional Proceedings and additional City and Suburban.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALEX. AIKEN,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 166 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds; CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms opened day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

R. T. WHITE & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS,
Manchester, Wood's Run and vicinity.
COFFIN ROOMS AT MANCHESTER LIVERY STABLE,
Corner Sheffield and Chartiers streets
Hearse and Carriages furnished.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.—The beautiful "God's-acre," the largest suburban place of sepulchre, except one, in this county, situated on New Brighton road, immediately north of Allegheny. For burial lots, permits or titles, call at Central Drug Store of COOL & CLANEY, Allegheny City.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
Wholesale Agents
FOR THE
American Watch Company's
WATCHES.
No. 56 Fifth Street,
fe27 OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

WATCHES, CHAINS AND JEWELRY,
AT A VERY SMALL PROFIT, AT
WILL T. WILEY'S,
6 Wylie St., 3d door from 5th.

J. W. JOHNSTON..........JAS. SCOTT.
JOHNSTON & SCOTT,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.,
No. 274 LIBERTY STREET,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Particular attention given to Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work warranted

WELDON & KELLY,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
A large assortment of
Chandeliers, Brackets, Lead Pipe, Pumps, Sheet Lead, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
164 Wood Street, near Sixth.
my22:b7

THE PLACE TO BUY
GOOD
BOOTS & SHOES
CHEAP, IS AT
McCLINTOCK'S,
No. 92 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
ja16

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers
COR. PENN AND WAYNE STS
Latest styles of FURNITURE constantly on hand.

THE CHEAPEST,
The Simplest, The Best
SEWING MACHINE,
Is WHEELER & WILSON'S.
WARRANTED THREE YEARS. SALESROOM
27 FIFTH STREET,
fe12

BARGAINS IN
SEWING MACHINES.
Six machines, used but a short time, for sale at reduced prices. WM. SUMNER & CO.,
fe12 27 Fifth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES of the very best for hire at
Howard's Livery Stable,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling horses. Horses kept at Livery. fe19

DR. J. C. HENRY'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER, a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Acidity of Stomach, Sick Headache, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, and all dyspeptic disorders. Try it. Sold by druggists at 50 cents per box. fe28:n46

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The last session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress will terminate at noon to-day; and its doings pass into History. Called in a revolutionary era to the task of relaying the foundations of the Government, and restoring the wastes of a desolating war, it has disappointed the just expectations of the nation by proving incompetent to the great responsibility. To these ends it did little; and, on the whole, did not do that little well. Some measures of merit were indeed, devised and passed, but the instances of failure were more frequent and of more serious consequence.

At the first session almost nothing was accomplished. There was neither unity nor fixedness of purpose, nor high intelligence, nor manly courage, nor clear perception of essential principles. Only a few of the members seemed to comprehend the gravity of the occasion, or comprehending, to meet it in a suitable manner. The country was regaled with a succession of vapid and tame debates, which had nothing in them but doubts and hesitations, and irrelevances, and a parade of measures which were capable of concluding nothing, because they did not grapple with the unavoidable difficulties. At last the Houses, under the heat of the advancing summer, exhausted their own powers of endurance and the patience of their constituents. An adjournment followed.

In the succeeding elections the loyal people uttered their protest against this astonishing inefficiency, and issued orders for a display of vigor, sense and manhood. It was hoped, when the House re-assembled, last December, that they would proceed at once and dispatch the most important items of business devolving upon them. They did no such thing. The old habit of procrastination was to strong to be overcome. Instead of going to work they soon adjourned, and went home to have a "good time," keeping their holidays with their families. Upon re-assembling, the greater share of effort was expended in staving off definite conclusions, so as leave all measures of great pith and moment to be acted on during the last fortnight, and take the chances of an inevitable scramble. This was the only point of concurrence, and the success in obtaining it was complete.

In one thing, certainly, the Houses displayed a gleam of wisdom. Distrusting their own capacities to deal suitably with the emergency of public affairs, they provided, by law, for the immediate assembling of the Fortieth Congress, which will take place to-day. This is the best act with the consummation of which they stand credited. It may be this prudential measure exhausted their stock of wisdom, or that they availed themselves of it to leave to their successors the performance of duties incumbent on themselves. It matters not by what considerations they were actuated, they have almost unanimous thanks for the immediate convocation of the new Congress.

The incoming bodies are reported, and justly, to be superior in intellect and determination to the outgoing ones. There was sad need of improvement. The people have been all along, and are now, far in advance of Congress. The constituencies are clearer-sighted and more resolute than the representatives. The masses are not so battered and debauched as the leaders. Let us hope that public sentiment, if not inherent disposition, will lead the new Congress to take prompt and efficient action on all measures of public importance.

THE TARIFF AND THE CURRENCY.

Just now the singular spectacle is presented of a combination between the commercial classes of the sea board cities and the cattle and grain producers of the west and northwest, to paralyze the manufacturing industry of this country. The plea they conjointly urge is that the manufacturers are making exorbitant profits. Does anybody believe that if manufacturing was profitable, much, if any beyond other pursuits, and was likely to remain so, that the men who are now engaged in commerce and speculating in produce could be kept out of it? No man so believes. It is universally true that if one men or one set of men have a specially "good thing" which is open to competition, there are enough ready to step in and dispute the field. See what has been done recently in the anthracite coal trade. That branch of business, during the last three years of the war, paid immensely. The usual gains in it attracted attention and stimulated competition insomuch that over production sent down prices to or below cost. This case is not exceptional, but in accordance with fixed and constant experience.

But this cry that the gains of manufacturers are inordinate is kept up in the face of the notorious fact that a large part of the factories are absolutely closed because they can be run only at a heavy loss and that more soon will be. The Treasury begins to feel this suspension most sensibly. Last month the income derived from foreign goods exceeded that derived from domestic production. Is there a sane man in the country who believes this can last long without bringing on a crash that will bankrupt tens of thousands and greatly straiten the government itself?

But this opposition to increased impost duties is not the worst of it. The western and northwestern people who declaim against the enormous profits of the manufacturers, are the very men who are selling wheat at their own doors, at from $2,75 to $3,25 a bushel, and all other descriptions of farm products at proportionate rates. They have been enabled to do this, in part by the inflation of the currency, and in part by the prosperity of the manufacturers, which lasted for three or four years. How do these people expect manufactured commodities to be low when the operatives are compelled to pay from eighteen to twenty-three dollars a barrel for flour? For four years the farmers have made more money by "grinding the face of the poor," putting laboring men, widows and orphans at their wits' end to obtain subsistence, than all other men in the country, fourfold. Nor are they at the west and northwest yet satisfied. They are under the delusion that by putting down the tariff they can lower the price of all commodities they have to buy, by compelling miners, mechanics and manufacturers to work for diminished wages, and at the same time, by an additional enormous issue of legal tenders or national bank notes, run up wheat next fall to $4 a bushel, and whatever else they grow and have to sell, to corresponding rates. A wilder infatuation never took possession of men reported capable of going abroad and acting for themselves. The only issue their scheme can have, if carried out, is to plunge themselves back into the embarrassments under which they suffered when the war broke out.

How long this infatuation is destined to last, and to what extent it will rise, can only be conjectured. From the tone of many of the Western journals we judge it is yet on the increase. There is an old adage, and a very true one, that "if you give rope enough a man will sometimes hang himself." If the Western people are let alone, and especially if helped, they are certain to do this job on themselves. There are serious inconveniences in making the issue in this way, and it ought not to be attempted unless other expedients fail. But, in the long run, there are advantages in having low duties and an inflated currency so tried as to make it manifest, beyond dispute, what results, and what only, they are calculated to produce. It is clearly better thus than a tariff which shall leave the manufacturers in a long life and death struggle, and slowly but inevitably sap from the savings heretofore made.

GOVERNMENT BY PARTIES.

Some of the democratic journals denounce the republican majority in Congress as actuated by low and unworthy motives, in making the enfranchisement of the blacks a condition precedent to the reconstruction of the Southern States. They say the aim is simply to secure an increase of political power by means of the votes of black men. It is a way some people have of attributing sinister motives in cases where disinterested or elevated ones are just as inferable.

Free governments are necessarily conducted through the agency of political parties. There is no other way of maintaining them. When a nation is content to accept an absolute despotism, parties can be dispensed with, but not till then. All the progress that has been made in civil liberty, anywhere, has been wrought out by the action and reaction of parties. All the ameliorations to be achieved henceforward, will come through the same instrumentality. It is well when enlightened selfishness leads individuals or whole communities to do that which is just and equitable. It is better, however, when they are ready to do what is right and proper whether so doing seems to be for their present or ultimate advantage or not.

But these Democratic organs overlook the fact that a motive of selfishness is as fairly attributable, judging from the surface of the matter, to their friends in Congress as to the Republicans. If the Republicans actually have a party interest in putting the ballot into the hands of the blacks, it is manifest the Democrats have just as strong an interest in keeping it out. So many of the Southern States as the Republicans might gain by black votes, the Democrats would necessarily lose.

And right here comes in one of the most powerful reasons why the blacks should have the ballot secured to them. The ballot might not afford a few black men holding it certain and efficient protection against injustice. But the possession of the ballot by all the blacks would be the protection of the whole race. When any class are admitted to participation in the sovereignty of a nation they are as secure from encroachment as it is possible to make them. Admit the blacks to vote, and the Democratic party, which is their most malignant and persistent enemy, will soon treat them with the same respect they do other classes of citizens. Nor does there seem to be any other method by which their condition can be made even tolerable. As affairs stand they have no security either for person or property.

The case of white loyalists in the seceding States is not much better. They are so few in numbers that their possession of the ballot does not help them. The enfranchisement of the blacks appears essential to the security of these white people. If black suffrage is not established the loyal whites will be compelled to pull up and seek new abodes. All accounts agree on this point, whether they come through the Generals of the army, Congressional Investigating Committees, or private sources.

THE SANDUSKY AND IRWIN STREET BRIDGE.

There was a bill introduced into the State Legislature providing for the erection of a new bridge to connect Pittsburgh and Allegheny at very convenient and desirable points, from Irwin to Sandusky street. The bill was referred to the Committee room, from whence we hope it may soon be resurrected and favorable action taken upon it by the Legislature. The project meets with universal favor. The erection of such a bridge as contemplated will prove of incalculable benefit to now comparatively dull and deserted sections of both cities, and trade will be afforded new localities for its transaction. Pittsburgh must have more available streets for her large and rapidly growing number of retail merchants and dealers. If, as contemplated, the Postoffice be removed to some point near Irwin street, and this bridge connect Allegheny from Sandusky street, a great business center will at once be created which shall prove a formidable rival to Fifth and St. Clair streets. We urge upon our members the importance of passing the bill, so that the much needed bridge may be immediately erected, and a fresh impetus given to the commercial growth of the city.

—An heir apparent to one of the few crowns yet existing in Europe, started a tavern called the Saucisse d'Or. Every evening, at a certain hour, among the sausages sold to his customers, he placed one containing a gold five-franc piece. The rush to his establishment caused such confusion in the neighborhood that the police interfered and stopped the practice, on the plea of its constituting a breach of the law as to lotteries.

—A terrible accident occurred in the woods in Wisconsin by which a man was thrown eighty feet into the air. The man killed was standing on a balance tree to see another tree come down, when the tree in its falling course struck the other end of the tree on which the man was standing, and the tremendous weight of it coming on the spring lever threw him like a shot into the air.

—There are 2,200,000 proprietors of vineyards in France, 1,000 varieties of wine cultivated, 5,435,000 acres of land devoted to vineyards, and a crop in 1864 of 1,320,000,000 gallons of wine, worth one hundred millions of dollars.

—Ten thousand laborers are kept employed in constructing the Pacific Railroad in California, eight thousand of whom are Chinese, who work for thirty dollars per month and board themselves.

—Mr. Quilp's Query to some men who *looked blank.* Did you grudge Crosby *his* replenished pockets because he had PICT-URES?—*Boston Post.*

GENERAL NEWS.

—Sap is running in New Hampshire.

—Raids on Keeno banks are rife in Cincinnati.

—Lands in Georgia recently sold at fifty cents an acre.

—English prepared coffee is adulterated with burnt sugar.

—A raffle in Mobile for a baby yielded twenty-five dollars.

—Rosini is 79 and gay and happy and musical as ever.

—Page, the Valparaiso murderer, has suddenly become pious.

—A man in France was fined 100f. for an awkward shot.

—The Mayor of Bordeaux has resigned from "delicate scruples."

—India is going to have a uniform system of copper currency.

—General Prim has been refused permission to live in Paris.

—Liverpool has a surplus income of two hundred thousand dollars.

—Some of the Raleigh merchants keep their stores open on Sunday.

—Since the "great snow storm" London is afflicted with the bronchitis.

—The best tender of assistance to the destitute of the South is a legal tender.

—The Princess Helena is next on the royal list for an attack of cable rheumatism.

—The Memphis papers are throwing up the street mud there to the city fathers.

—Queen Vic. is actually preparing a book of her own composition for the press.

—Burglars in Cincinnati considerately administer morphine before plundering their prey.

—There is a restaurant attached to the train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

—An Italian millionaire leaves £1,690,000. Fifty years ago he was a common laborer.

—The Japanese embassy in Paris take five meals a day and drink a good deal of English beer.

—The Chinese government refuses to accept the English coin made at Hong Kong as currency.

—Belfast is about to establish a free bridge across the Passagassawaukeag river. It ought to.

—Turkey never can hope to wipe out Greece so completely that there won't be at least a Greece spot left.

—In some of the villages of Prussia one-third of the population will leave for America in the spring.

—Mr. Brown, of Jersey City, died suddenly from disease of the heart. His betrothed immediately went crazy.

WANT SUPPLIED.

London Ale, Bottled Ales, London Porter, Brown Stout. To get genuine imported London Ale, Porter or Brown Stout, has been almost an impossibility to this city, notwithstanding that there are few tonics more suitable for weakly persons and invalids. The want has at length been supplied. A large assortment of the finest brands, comprising Barclay & Perkins' London Stout, Bass & Co.'s Ale, Campbell's Scotch Ale, etc., just received at JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street, and is sold by the case or single bottle, at the lowest rates. Also, a complete stock of the finest Liquors for medicinal purposes, and Campbell's Sparkling Ale, the finest article in use. Remember the place,

JOSEPH FLEMING'S
DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT
No. 84 Market street.

GRAY HAIR, BALDNESS, DANDRUFF, ANY DISEASE OF THE SCALP.—No DISCOVERY CAN COMPARE WITH "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING."

"London Our Best Hair Color Restorer"
"London Hair Color Restorer"
"London Physicians Hair Color Restorer"
"London Hair Color Restorer"
"London Use and Hair Color Restorer"
"London Hair Color Restorer"
"London Recommend It. Hair Color Restorer"

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. Only 75 cents a bottle, $4 the half dozen. Sold by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, 85 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY 37 Wood st., and JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh. KANE & DRUITT, Allegheny.
au27:120:www

15 YEARS AGO AND NOW.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which everything new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter. TO-DAY it stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but NO RIVALS. Physicians pronounce it the ONLY SAFE STIMULANT that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the Hospitals of the Army and Navy, the Surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scurvy and all scorbutic affections, and as the only specific for sea sickness. California and Australia have emphatically endorsed it as the MINER'S MEDICINE par excellence, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fever.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure and unvitiated vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic, aperient and depurative herbs, plants, roots and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never, under any circumstances, by the gallon or the barrel. Imposters and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

THE HEALTHINESS OF THE WHITE PINE.

One of the most valuable compounds that has ever been brought before the American public is that of the white pine, called POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. It is compounded from the inside bark of the pine tree, which grows abundantly throughout all the New England States, and has long been known and valued for its *anti-scorbutic* properties, not only by the inhabitants of that region of country now resident, but likewise to the wild Indians who formerly roamed the wilderness of the New England pine region, and from whom its great medical virtues seem to have been learned. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND is, then, nothing more or less, as its name imports, than a complete, pleasant and effectual remedy made from the sweet inside bark of that valuable forest tree, combined with a few other well known diuretics. Its effect upon the kidneys and other secerning organs is truly surprising, but perfectly logical and scientific at the same time. It will be found exceedingly valuable in all dormant and diseased states of the mucous tissues, and we would especially recommend it where Buchu and such like remedies have failed, as being more active and efficacious for diabetes, bleeding from the kidneys, blind piles, enuresis, gravel, and nearly every disease of the mucous lining of the bladder and kidneys.

Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at DR. KEYSER'S Great Medical store, 140 Wood street.
fe22-u5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

With six rooms, on Boyle street, near Commons, Third ward Allegheny, with good cellar house well finished; and will be sold at a bargain, by RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents, No. 91 Beaver street.
mh4:u7

FOR SALE.

TWO NEAT FRAME HOUSES AND LOTS,

On Palo Alto street, in the second ward, Allegheny. One of the Houses has five rooms and cellar; the other four rooms and cellar. All neatly fitted up. Small yards in front, with hydrants in the yard; grapevines, &c. Enquire of RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents, mh4:75 No. 91 Beaver Street.

$100 REWARD.—The Above reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who broke the locks on the Fire Alarm Box No. 61, located corner of Penn and Garrison streets, on the night of February 15th. Also, for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who opened the alarm from Box 48, corner of Diamond alley and Grant street, March 2d.

JOHN H. HARE, SAMUEL T. PAISLEY,
Chairman Com. on Fire Alarm Tel. Sup't Fire Alarm Tel.
mh4

NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration to the estate of Mrs. ISABEL LESNETT, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

JOHN W. LESNETT,
JOHN S. LESNETT,
Administrators.
mh4:u77M

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed bids will be received by either of the undersigned members of the Board of School Directors of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, until FRIDAY, 15th inst., for the building of a

SCHOOL HOUSE.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Messrs. Barr & Moser, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

S. BARKER,
E. C. LOOMIS,
THOS. McCANCE,
A. YOUNG,
R. KOLLOCK, Sec'y,
R. B. FRANCIS, Pres't.

ALLEGHENY, March 5th, 1867. mh4:u83

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE NOW CONVERTING
ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
INTO THE
New 5-20 Gold Coupon Bond,
INCLUDING
United States 6's, 1881;
United States 6's, 1862;
United States 6's, 1864;
United States 6's, (old) 1865;
And all Series of 7 3-10's.
James T. Brady & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Corner Fourth and Wood Streets.

Announcement Extraordinary.
ANTICIPATING THE
FRUIT SEASON,
The undersigned will, during the next
Thirty Days,
Sell Quart Cans Peaches for 15c, or $5,25 per Doz., the Same Quality as Usually Sold for 55c.
They will also sell
Tomatoes (Quarts) for 55c.
Prime Dried Blackberries for 30c per Pound.
OBSERVE SIGN OF
ENGINE IN THE WINDOW.
SHIELDS & BOUCHER,
108 Smithfield Street,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
mh4

GRAND OPENING OF
SPRING GOODS,
On Tuesday, March 12th, 1867.
AT
M. SIMON'S,
(Successor to H. GUNSENHAUSER,)
NO. 68 MARKET STREET.
PITTSBURGH.
An entire new
Spring Stock
of the latest styles of goods, consisting of
Cloaks, Sacques, Mantillas, &c.

The Public and our customers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as rare bargains will be offered.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.
mh4:u73

PROPOSALS.
PENNSYLVANIA
Agricultural Land Scrip
FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 120,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip" will be received at the Surveyor General Office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock M.,

On Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor Gen'l,
For the Board of Commissioners.
HARRISBURG, February 27 1867. mh4:u78

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS on Second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 103 Smithfield street, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, March 7th and 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 2 and 7½ P. M.

The catalogue comprises a valuable collection of choice works of art, selected with great care and discrimination; consigned to Charles Beale, of Brooklyn, New York, by Eminent American and Foreign Artists. Among the numerous specially fine pictures in this collection, will be found some of the best works of that very celebrated Artist, S. M. CULVERHOUSE, who has just returned from Paris. The Paintings will be on free view to the public all Tuesday and Wednesday, during both day and evening, when descriptive catalogues will be ready. Lovers of art and connoisseurs, are respectfully solicited to give this superb collection a critical examination. Ladies specially invited. The Paintings are all mounted in heavy gilt frames. Warranted gilt with pure gold leaf, and will be sold together.
mh4 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

ESTABLISHED 1855.
ROCHESTER CHEMICAL WORKS.

Rochester, N. Y., C. B. WOODWORTH & SON, Proprietors, manufacturers of choice Perfumery, Flavoring Extracts, &c. Employing only chemists and perfumers direct from Paris, who thoroughly understand their profession, we confidently recommend every article manufactured by us as SECOND TO NONE, either foreign or domestic. Our flavoring extracts are of greater strength and finer quality than any manufactured, and our perfumes for the handkerchief are equal in strength to any imported article.

PERSIAN LILAC, our new perfume, is the most fragrant, refreshing and delicate extract for the handkerchief ever compounded. For sale by dealers everywhere. mh4:u81

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth Street,
OFFER FOR SALE
Marseilles Quilts
Honeycomb Quilts,
Printed Dimity,
Furniture Prints,
French Twills, &c., &c.
AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.
mh4

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Contains 114 acres, 100 of which is cleared, and under good fence. The improvements are: a good two-story frame House with 8 rooms; Barn 40 by 60; two good orchards, one of which is in full bearing. Situate in Franklin township, Fayette county, 1½ mile from "Dawson's Station," on the Connellsville Road. The above Farm is offered cheap and on easy terms. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,
mh4 122 Fourth street.

COAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Works, Market Buildings, until 7 o'clock P. M., of March 12, 1867, for furnishing the Pittsburgh Water Works with COAL, for the term of one year from 1st April next. Bids can be made for either works or together.
fe27:u34 JOSEPH FRENCH, Sup't.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Stationers, Paper Dealers,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
No. 101 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
U. S. STAMPS, LEAD PENCILS, STEEL PENS, BLANK, LAW, and SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES, LAW BLANKS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, GOLD PENS.
mh4:u80

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
HAVE ON HAND AND ARE
Selling at a Reduction,
THEIR STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of all the latest styles of
Boots and Shoes,
Ladies', Misses, and Children's Cloth, Goat, Kid and Calf Balmorals, Button Lace and Congress Gaiters, Slippers, Ties, &c.
Gents, Boy's and Youths French Calf, Kip and Thick Boots and Bootees.
Also, a large assortment of GENTS' FANCY SLIPPERS.
All of the above are of the BEST MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP, and WARRANTED equal to any in the city.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
No. 31 Fifth Street.
mh4:u72

THE MERCHANTS UNION
EXPRESS COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $20,000,000.
Owned and Operated by
Our Merchants and Manufacturers.

CARRIES BY EXPRESS, Money, Valuables, Freight and Parcels, over more than 13,000 miles of Express Line, at just and liberal rates saves Millions yearly to Express Shippers, and can be made permanent only by their liberal patronage. This we hope to merit and receive.

Office, No. 145 Wood Street,
WM. LITTLE, Agent.
mh4:u55

W. HESPENHEIDE,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 50 ST. CLAIR STREET.
NEW SPRING GOODS just opened. All late and new style patterns got up in the latest Eastern styles. mh4:u89

NOTICE.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
COAL MEN'S TRUST COMPANY,
are hereby notified that the Office of the Company has been
Moved to No. 26 Market Street,
where all business connected with the institution will be transacted.
Weekly instalments due every Monday.
W. J. PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
mar2:u73:eod

IMPORTANT CARD.
Dr. ROBERT HUNTER,

Of New York, has arrived in Pittsburgh, and taken rooms at the MERCHANTS HOTEL, corner Third and Smithfield streets, where he may be consulted professionally.

Dr. Hunter's views on the nature, causes and treatment of affections of the Throat, Bronchi, Lungs and Heart will be explained in a series of letters to the press.

It is hardly necessary to say that Dr. R. Hunter is the founder of the Inhalation System of treatment in all diseases of the lungs; also, the author of the "Carbon Theory" of consumption, and of the Oxygen Treatment of diseases depending upon the impurity of the blood.

PITTSBURGH, February 28, 1867. mh2:u17

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 28th, 1867.

THE FIRM OF MASON, PEASE & MOORE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. MASON, PEASE & MOORE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of

PEASE & MOORE,

successors to Mason, Pease & Moore, for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in Lubricating Oils.

JOHN H. PEASE.
THOMAS MOORE.

The outstanding accounts of the late firm will be settled by us.
mh2:u63 PEASE & MOORE.

THOMAS ROBERTS,
(Late of ROBERTS, BARNES & CO.)
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,
NO. 61 SMITHFIELD STREET,
near Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

Has constantly on hand a general assortment of STOVES, Plain, Japanned, Pressed and Block TIN WARE, Fancy Bird Cages, Cutlery Scotch Miners Lamps and House Furnishing Goods in general, which he will sell Wholesale and Retail. Prompt attention given to Roofing, Spouting, and all kinds of Job Work. mar1:u65

FINE POCKET CUTLERY,
Fine Pocket Cutlery,
CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!
New Patterns! New Patterns!
PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY,
OGDEN'S,
fe28 DISPATCH BUILDING.

WALL PAPERS.
FOR SPRING SALE OF 1867.

We are now prepared to offer to our customers, and the trade generally, an extensive collection of

Paper Hangings, Borders, Fire Board Prints, &c.,

Embracing all qualities of goods known to the Trade, for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Halls, Chambers, Churches, Assembly Rooms, &c. Also,

TRANSPARENT OIL CLOTHS AND PAPER WINDOW SHADES.

At the lowest market prices, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
fe19:178 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

ANDREW BEGGS,
DEALER IN
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
Hardware, Cutlery & Variety Goods,
No. 3 St. Clair Street 2d door from the Bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ammunition of all kinds always on hand. Guns and Pistols repaired. Scissors and Razors ground and set. Also, penknife blades inserted.

DRIED FRUITS.
60 bbls choice half Peaches;
20 do quarters do;
14 do mixed do;
150 bushels good Dry Apples;
90 do prime do;
Just received on commission and for sale low to the trade.
SCHOMAKER & LANG.
fe8 17 and 174 Wood street.

NECESSARIES FOR THE WINTER.—For a good COOKING STOVE and other Kitchen Utensils, go to No. 146 Grant St. Plain and Fancy COAL SCUTTELS, FIRE SHOVELS, Plain and Fancy; Utensils for Cooking Oysters and other fancy dishes; Fenders, Stove Pipe, Water Conductors, and all other articles, call at P. C. DUFFY'S, No. 146 Grant street. All cheap! cheap! cheap! oc

W. COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
NO. 63 DIAMOND ALLEY, PITTSB'H, PA.
All orders left at the Shop, or sent by mail, will receive prompt attention. fe28:u50

50 ASSORTED WHEELBARROWS
7 ASSORTED CARTS,
4 ASSORTED WAGONS.
Mortised Hubs and turned Spokes. For sale at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
COLEMAN, FORRESTER & CO.,
Marion Avenue, near the Penitentiary,
mh1:u65 Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING GOODS!
SPRING GOODS!!
NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO.,
No. 178 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY,
They have just opened a very large stock of
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
Wool Delaines, Dress Goods
The largest stock of
PRINTS
in the city. EXTRA QUALITY OF
Bleached Muslins,
VERY CHEAP.
BROWN SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, GINGHAMS, TICKINGS, FURNITURE CHECK, JEANS, CASSINETS, AND CASSIMERES.
Beautiful styles, very cheap.
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Shirt Fronts, Irish Linen,
Hair Nets, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.
Our Stock is fresh and complete, and our prices either WHOLESALE OR RETAIL will be found as low as any.
ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO.,
No. 178 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Wholesale buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

AN ORDINANCE fixing the rates of Water Rents.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same,* That the Assessor of water rents shall make his assessments for water in accordance with the following table; providing churches be exempted:

Brick or frame houses occupied as private dwellings, containing
One room, occupied by one person $1 00
Two rooms, " two persons or less .... [illegible]
Three rooms, " three " .... [illegible]
Four rooms, " four " .... [illegible]
Five rooms, " five " .... [illegible]
Six rooms, " six " .... [illegible]

and for every additional person over ten years of age, the sum of seventy-five (75) cents.

Houses of more than six rooms and more than six occupants shall be charged at the additional rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each room, and seventy-five cents for each additional person over ten (10) years of age.

Small rooms, such as are usually over halls or attic stories, shall be assessed seventy-five cents each.

When roofs over kitchens or brick buildings where the roof projects to the floor, shall be assessed seventy five cents.

Large rooms, equal in size to two common rooms, shall be assessed as two rooms, at the discretion of the assessor.

Taverns, Hotels, Drinking Saloons, Livery Stables and Cotton factories; Breweries, Tanneries, Foundries, Engine Shops, and all other places where steam is used, shall be charged special rates to be fixed by the Water Committee, except where supplied by metre, measure, then the rate shall be twelve cents per thousand gallons.

Also, a further rate, exclusive of any rate that may be charged by the foregoing on the following items, viz:

Public Baths, each $3 00
Private Baths, each
Cold Water 1 50
Hot " 2 50
Water closets for public and private use, from .... $1 50 to 3 00
Plug wash-hand basins, each 1 50
Carriages, Omnibuses, Buggies, &c. from .... $2 00 to 8 00
Horses, each 1 25
Cows 50
Slaughtering Houses, each from $3 00 to 15 00

Provided that this do not apply to packers of pork and beef.

All store rooms separate and apart from dwellings, $2 00 to $5 00.

All store rooms attached to dwellings shall be charged from 50 cents to $1.50 extra according to size and character of store.

Hydrants or any other arrangement separate from hydrants, in common use,
For washing pavements, from .... $2 00 to $4 00
Garden and Lawn Hose, from .... 2.00 to 10 00
Barber shops—one chair 4.00
Each additional chair used 2 00
Blacksmith shops—each forge 3.00
For building purposes—for each perch of stone laid .... .04
For each 1000 brick laid .... .07
For plastering purposes, 1½ per cent. on contract price.
Public and private schools, from ... $2.00 to $5.00
Offices separate from dwellings and stores 1.50
Bakeries—for each bbl. of flour baked .... .01
Fountains in yards or gardens—one jet of 2 16 hs 5.00
Each additional jet 2.00
Brick Yards—each 1000 bricks made .... .10

Permits for sprinkling the streets shall be issued by the Assessor, the assessment for which shall be from four to twelve dollars.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Water shall have the right reserved to them to suspend the use of the water for sprinkling streets whenever, in their opinion, the public exigencies may require it.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Water shall have the power to redress the grievances of any and all persons, who, believing themselves aggrieved by the tax levied upon them by the Assessor, shall, upon oath or affirmation administered by competent authority, make a statement of the facts to the Committee.

SEC. 4. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this, the twenty fifth day of February, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MACPHERSON,
Clerk of Select Council.
GEO. D. RIDDLE,
President of Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. mh4

SEEDS! SEEDS!!
We are Now Prepared with Our
SPRING STOCK
OF
Garden, Field,
AND
FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE.
We offer special inducements to
Market Gardeners and Country Merchants.
ALL OUR SEEDS ARE TESTED
Before Offering for Sale.

HAY PRESSES.
Ingersoll's Hand and Horse Power
PRESSES.
A Full Stock of all Sizes.
J. KNOX,
137 Liberty Street.

PROVISIONS.
SUGAR CURED HAMS,
DRIED BEEF,
BREAKFAST BACON,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
CHOICE NO. 1 LARD,
EXTRA NO. 1 WINTER STRAINED
LARD OIL,
TALLOW AND MILL GREASE!

I have stored a large stock of the above Provisions, which I am prepared to supply to the trade at the lowest market prices. Dealers will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAS. LIPPINCOTT,
Pork Packer,
No. 23 Seventh St., Pittsburgh.
fe28:u47

VALUABLE STOCKS & BONDS.—TUESDAY EVENING, March 5th, at 7 o'clock, will be sold on Second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 103 Smithfield street,
4 Shares Exchange National Bank;
50 " Allegheny, do. do.
30 " Pittsburgh Gas Company;
500 " Mingo Coal Company;
1000 " Marine Oil Company;
50 " Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R;
1000 " Allegheny Valley R. R. 7-30 Bonds.
mh4 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

H. B. LYON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
Office: No. 39 MARKET STREET,
fe7:u98 PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BEST MAKE
OF
KID GLOVES,
$1,50 a Pair.
BEST ENGLISH WATERPROOF,
$1.50 a Yard.
GOOD SHIRTING MUSLIN 12½c.
A full line of
SPRING GOODS,
Now Opening
AT
G. SCHLEITER'S,
SUCCESSOR TO
GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92 Market Street.
THE CHEAPEST STORE
In the City.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS
Offer at Wholesale and Retail,
CARPETS,
A new stock of choice patterns, which cannot be excelled in extent and variety.
Window Shades,
In Green, Tan color, Buff, Lavender, Drab, and fancy colors, with plain, neat and rich Gilt and Velvet borders, over 100 different styles.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
All the best patterns in market in sheet: 3, 6, 7½, 12, 18 and 24 feet wide.
SCOTCH WINDOW HOLLANDS,
Buff, Green, Blue and White, in all widths.
English Woolen Druggets,
Bright Colors. 1½, 2¼, 3, 3¼, 3½, and 3¾ Yards wide.
WOOLEN AND LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS,
ENGLISH WILTON AND VELVET RUGS,
Swiss Lace & Application Curtains,
In patterns that are not to be found elsewhere.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
English and French
HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
New Patterns Cornices,
Carpet and Curtain
UPHOLSTERY.
Orders promptly and carefully executed. Will send careful and experienced upholsterers to any part of the country to lay carpets and put up curtains, shades, &c.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Street.
Next building to United States Custom House and Postoffice, second floor. fe26:M:W:F

LARGE SALE OF
KANSAS LANDS,
ON TUESDAY, THE 2d DAY OF APRIL, 1867, will be offered
AT PUBLIC SALE,
At the Eldridge House,
IN THE CITY OF
Lawrence, Kansas,
ABOUT 155,000 ACRES OF LAND,
Situate in the Counties of LEAVENWORTH, WYANDOTTE, JEFFERSON and DOUGLASS, and known as the
"Delaware Reserve."
These lands are directly on the main line of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.

The Branch of the same ROAD FROM LEAVENWORTH TO LAWRENCE PASSES THROUGH THEM, and the railroad from St. Louis to Leavenworth runs along their eastern border.

IN FERTILITY, LOCATION AND ABUNDANCE OF TIMBER AND WATER, these lands are the FINEST IN THE STATE.

By the treaty with the Delawares in 1860 the Indian title to the "Reserve" was extinguished, and since that date many farms have been improved, and churches, school houses, grist and saw mills erected, and many other improvements made there in.

The climate of Kansas is remarkably healthy, and to farmers and settlers these lands offer

Greater Inducements than any Others in the West.

Also, at the same place, immediately after the disposition of the above lands, will be sold about

28,000 ACRES OF LAND,

Situate in the Southeastern part of the "SAC AND FOX RESERVE," in the county of Franklin, Kansas.

Also, a large number of TOWN LOTS AND BLOCKS in the towns of NORTH LAWRENCE, TONGANOXIE and PERRY.

The sale will commence on April 2d, 1867, and will continue from day to day until all the lands above named have been disposed of. The lands will be offered in tracts to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash and balance in two equal annual payments, with 6 per cent. Interest thereon from date of purchase.

E. M. BARTHOLOW, Agent.
fe27:u71

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL,
MONONGAHELA
PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARDS.
Carson Street, South End Monongahela Bridge,
SOUTH PITTSBURGH,
Having a large stock of
DRY LUMBER
on hand, we are prepared to furnish all descriptions of DRESSED LUMBER for Buildings, &c., at lowest market rates.
Builders and those intending to build, this is the most favorable time for making their arrangements, as we have a large stock of
FINISHED WORK ON HAND.
fe11:131

BRICK DWELLING, 118 CENTRE AVENUE.—THURSDAY EVENING, March 5th, at 7 o'clock, will be sold on Second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 103 Smithfield street, the handsomely situated and valuable Three Story Brick Dwelling, No. 118 Centre avenue, above Overhill street, opposite the residence of Hon. J. K. Moorhead, in Seventh ward. The house is well and conveniently built, with gas throughout, water in kitchen, and good dry cellar. The lot is 20 feet front, extending back 96 feet to Clark street.

TERMS—Two thirds cash; balance in one year with interest. Possession given on 1st of April. Those wishing are invited to view the premises.
fe27 A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

NOTICES.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK,
March 1st, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT and SIX DIRECTORS of the Manchester Savings Bank will be held at their Banking House, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.
mh1:u60 THOS. B. UPRIKE, Cash'r.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders will be held on THURSDAY next, March 7th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at MITCHELL, STEVENSON & CO.'S Stove warehouse, No. 194 Liberty street, for the purpose of hearing reports and electing officers for the ensuing term.
mh2:u61 WM. STEVENSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, February 25, 1867.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL Meeting of Stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held on MONDAY, the eleventh day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at 238 south Third street, Philadelphia. An election for President and Directors will be held same day and place.
fe27:u44 JOSEPH SEILEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF UNION REFINING AND STORING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the UNION REFINING AND STORING CO. will be held at their office, 193 Liberty street, on MONDAY, March 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.
fe15:141 WM. F. LANG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 330 South Third Street, on

Wednesday, March 6th, 1867,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

For the Purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year.
fe22:u5 J. J. BARCLAY, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO.,
Office of the Secretary,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 20th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the

Third Wednesday, (20th,) of March, A. D. 1867.
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Stock and Board transfer books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency, in the city of New York, will be closed on the 4th DAY OF MARCH, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 21st day of March thereafter.
fe4 F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
HENRY G. HALE
NORTHWEST COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.
New Spring Goods
JUST OPENED,
comprising all the novelties of the season, such as is found in a first class Merchant Tailoring establishment. mh1

REDUCED PRICES.
TO CLOSE OUT OUR WINTER STOCK OF
BOY'S CLOTHING,
We are offering Special Inducements.
PRICES VERY LOW.
GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.

J. HICKLING & CO.'S GREAT SALE OF WATCHES—On the popular one price plan, giving every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of Ten Dollars! Without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory.

500 Solid Gold Hunting Watches .... $250 to $750
500 Magic Cased Gold Watches .... 200 to 500
500 Ladies' Watches, Enamelled .... 100 to 300
1,000 Gold Hunting Chronometer Watches .... 250 to 300
1,000 Gold Hunting English Levers .... 200 to 250
3,000 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches .... 150 to 200
3,000 Gold Hunting American Watches .... 100 to 250
5,000 Silver Hunting Levers .... 50 to 150
5,000 Silver Hunting Duplexes .... 75 to 250
5,000 Gold Ladies' Watches .... 50 to 250
10,000 Gold Hunting Lepines .... 50 to 75
10,000 Miscellaneous Silver Watches .... 50 to 100
25,000 Hunting Silver Watches .... 25 to 50
30,000 Assorted Watches, all kinds .... 10 to 75

Every patron obtains a Watch by this arrangement, costing but $10, while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.

Messrs. J. Hickling & Co.'s Great American Co., New York City wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent Stock. Certificates naming articles, are placed in sealed envelopes. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificates, upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a watch worth $750 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb Watch for $15. To agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government and open to the most careful scrutiny. *Try us.*

Address, J. HICKLING & CO.,
149 Broadway—near P. O.
fe20:124 City of New York.

F. L. ATWOOD..BENSON JONES..J. M'CAFFREY.
ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,
Cor. of 3rd and Liberty Streets,
Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Light and Heavy Casting furnished promptly to order.
Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c., &c.
Agents for A. S. Cameron & Co.'s
STEAM PUMPS
AND
BLOWER ENGINES,
These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. Pumps constantly on hand. fe26:u10

J. LOUGHREY, SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, 102 Wood Street, has taken into partnership from the 1st of January, 1867, ALEXANDER FREW, late foreman of the establishment. The business will be continued at the old stand under the name of LOUGHREY & FREW.

LOUGHREY & FREW,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddles, Harness, Trunks,
and all articles in their line usually kept in first-class establishments.
No. 102 Wood Street,
(between Diamond Alley and Fifth St.,)
PITTSBURGH.

LADIES' FURS,
AT
COST PRICES,
AT THE
HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE
OF
McCORD & CO.,
131 WOOD STREET.
ja25

BUSINESS MAN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Nos. 6 and 8 St. Clair Street,
Has a Perpetual Charter.
Book-Keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, time unlimited $40 00
Arithmetic and Penmanship per quarter of three months 20 00
Penmanship, per month 5 00
For Circulars or Specimens, address
N. SHAFFER, or
no6:MWF J. F. McCLAYMONDS.

FITZPATRICK & BROTHER.
FIRST PREMIUM GOLD PEN MANUFACTURERS, 43 MARKET ST., near Third street, Pittsburgh.
PENS AND CASES, Wholesale and Retail.
PENS REPAIRED.
Persons out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and promptly returned.
no16:d:MWF

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE
PACKING.

A full stock of the above Packing always on hand, which we will sell to Dealers, Railroad Companies and consumers at the same prices as it can be purchased from the manufacturers, as we have been appointed Sole Agents for Western Penna. Call and examine it at Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ja27 Sole Agents.

BUENA VISTA STREET.—All persons are hereby notified that the report of the Viewers appointed to view and assess damages and benefits for the opening of Buena Vista street, Second Ward, Allegheny, from its present terminus on Taylor Avenue, to Jackson street, a distance of 274 feet, has been filed in the District Court of Allegheny county, at No. 161 April Term, 1867, which report will be confirmed unless exceptions are filed within six weeks from filing the report.
fe27 J. O. McCOMBS, Solicitor.

WANTS.

WANTED.
TWO OR MORE ACRES OF GROUND,
That would be suitable for BRICK MAKING PURPOSES, in or about Pittsburgh, Allegheny, or Birmingham. Address, "F. C.," care of LEADER OFFICE. mh1:u67

WANTED.
TWO UNFURNISHED LODGING ROOMS,
In the second story; within five minutes walk of the Monongahela House. Address,
mh1:u44 "J. L.," THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.—The undersigned, men of experience, offer their services as
AGENTS.
for a Manufactory. Any Works or Mills desiring a sales-room or Warehouse, and willing to pay a fair commission, will find us energetic and every way satisfactory; or, would undertake the management of a business already established. Please Address A & B.,
mar1:u51 Allegheny City.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—BOTH MALE and FEMALE, to sell TRIED AND TRUE, or, LOVE AND LOYALTY; LESSONS AND PRAYERS FOR FAMILY DEVOTION; CHILDREN'S ALBUMS OF PICTURES AND STORIES. The above works are new, and Agents at work are meeting with splendid success. Good territory can be secured by addressing, immediately,
J. HOLLAND & CO.,
de25 No. 75 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—The best Chance yet. A Work of Historical Value and National Importance. The only Work on our Navy yet in the field. FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS, by Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the distinguished Author and Historian. In one handsome volume; illustrated. Send at once for terms and territory. Address
A. L. TALCOTT,
ja11:u53:d&wF 55 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.—500 clerks, and others now out of employment in Pittsburgh, to know that ANDREW'S GAS GENERATOR continues to sell better than ever. Fortunes are made by selling rights and the Generator. It is the only thing of the kind that has real merit, success is the standard. Come and see what agents are making.
J. C. TILTON,
fe8 No. 10½ St. Clair street.

WANTED.—Graduates of Literary and Commercial Colleges to engage permanently in business requiring Salesmanship and business correspondence.
Apply with reference, to
R. H. CURRAN,
93 Grant street, over McMaster & Gazzam's Law Office, opposite Court House. de21:u34

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A nine years' lease of a Lot situate on Butler street, Ninth ward, 42 by 120 feet, on which is erected a frame dwelling, now renting for $10 per month. Also, a Brick of 3 rooms, which will rent for $10, making a total of $20, or $1,020 per year, and will be sold on liberal terms, if applied for soon. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. R. BATES,
fe28 Butler Street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD SECOND HAND CART.
In good order, will be sold CHEAP. Apply at Second Ward Coal Scales.
fe27:u8 S. B. PATTERSON & BRO.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS in the Borough of Manchester, 24x100 each, on one of them there is a small frame house with three rooms, with a small shop on the back end of the same lot. They will be sold cheap and separately if desired. Price of one lot and improvements, $800; the vacant lot, $400. Terms—One half down, the balance in one, two and three years. These lots are in Taggert's Extension of the City of Allegheny.
RAMSEY & HALL,
fe7:u8 Real Estate Agents, 91 Beaver St.

FOR SALE—In the Second ward, Allegheny, two small two story FRAME HOUSES on Pump alley, four rooms each, with a porch in front; all in good order. Price, $925 each; $300 in cash on each House; the balance in one year. Possession can be had of one of them now; the other at the 1st of April. They can be rented for $16 per month. Inquire at No. 91 Beaver street, of RAMSEY & HALL,
fe21:u20 Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE.
HOUSE AND LOT.
The house is a neat brick, containing a double cellar, 8 rooms and finished attic. Water in kitchen, and gas in every room. All in prime order. Enquire at 51 WEBSTER ST.,
fe20:u77 Allegheny City.

FOR SALE,
A Two Years Lease
Of a three story building on Wood street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Possession given April 1st, 1867. A splendid business location. Address, BOX 252, Pittsburgh P. O.
fe20:176

FOR SALE.—A very desirable PROPERTY for either a Tan Yard, Woolen Factory, or Planing Mill, situated at McCoy's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, fifty-five miles from Pittsburgh. A good, substantial building on it 30x36, and shed whole length, 15 feet wide. Size of lot 180x400; three-fourths under good fence. Enquire of
fe20:18wF JOHN HERBERT, Allegheny.

FOR RENT.

WAREHOUSE TO LET.
THE LARGE WAREHOUSE,
Corner Water street and Chancey Lane. Iron Shutters. Now occupied by W. FRANK.
Enquire of GEO. A. BERRY,
fe25:u36 Citizens National Bank.

FOR RENT—From the first of April, the fine
TWO STORIED BRICK DWELLING HOUSE.
Situate on Locust street, Manchester. The lot is large, with stable, ice house and fruit trees.
Enquire at the
fe22 u4 MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we have opened a NEW YORK HOUSE at above location, and offer our services to Banks, Bankers and Investors for the transaction of their business in this city, including purchases and sales of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD. We are constantly represented at the Stock Exchange and Gold Board, where orders sent us are promptly filled. We keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, buying and selling at current prices, and allowing correspondents the most liberal rates the market affords.
fe20:136 JAY COOKE & CO

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON. ja31:u52

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
U. S. Securities,
Including U. S. SIXES OF 1881;
do. do. 5-20's;
U. S. FIVES 10-40s;
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Orders and Vouchers bought or collected.
ja30:u1

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 65 Fourth Street,
CHARTERED IN 1855.

Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.
VICE PRESIDENTS:
John G. Backofen, A. M. Pollock, M.D.,
Benj. L. Fahnestock, Robert Robb,
James Herdman, John H. Shoenberger,
James McAuley, James Shidle,
James B. D. Meeds, Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock, Christian Yeager.
TRUSTEES:
Wm. J. Anderson, James D. Kelly,
Calvin Adams, Henry J. Lynch,
John C. Bindley, Peter A. Madeira,
George Black, John Marshall,
Hill Burgwin, Walter P. Marshall,
Alonzo A. Carrier, John B. McFadden,
Charles A. Colton, John Orr,
Wm. Douglas, Henry L. Ringwalt,
John Evans, Wm. E. Schmidt,
John J. Gillespie, Alexander Tindle,
William S. Haven, William Vankirk,
Peter H. Hunker, Wm. P. Weyman,
Richard Hays, Isaac Whittier.
TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAS. B. D. MEEDS.
71:u

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

AT EATON'S,

New Bal. Skirts,

NEW STYLES HOOP SKIRTS,

New Style Hair Coils,

NEW LOT WATERFALL PADS,

New Bead Drop Trimmings,

NEW BEAD BUTTONS,

New Guipure Laces,

REAL AND IM. VAL. LACES,

AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

N. B.—SOILED HOOP SKIRTS AT LESS THAN COST. fe23

NEW GOODS

OPENING DAILY.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

Are opening daily

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

BRADLEY'S NEW INVISIBLE SKIRT for 1867.
LADIES' MATINEE, BRODE AND OPERA KIDS.
GENTS' PIQUE AND PLAIN KIDS.
PATENT PROTECTORS—for Ladies' only.
THE NEW FRENCH PAPER COLLARS and CUFFS are the latest novelty on paper.
BEST FRENCH WHALEBONE CORSETS—all sizes.
GUIPURE LACES—new styles.
BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.
NEW LACE COLLARS.

Dealers Supplied

AT

NEW YORK JOBBERS' PRICES.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

fe23

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH HORNE'S & CO.'S.

We are now opening a large and well-selected stock of

SPRING GOODS

embracing all that is new and desirable, in

Dress Trimmings,
Bead Fringes, in White, Black and Amber,
Bead Trimming,
Guipure and Cluney Lace,
Pointe and Applique Lace,
Lace and Crape Veils,
Berage, Grenadine and Tissue,
Hamburg Edge and Insertings.

A full line of LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in Plain, Hemed, Hemstitched, Embroidered and Lace, which we are offering at very low prices.
BUTTONS in great variety, consisting of Jet, Silk, Velvet, Crochet and Steel.
SILK TOWELS, at 45 cents each—something new.
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Netts, Belt Clasps,
Belting Ribbons,
Flowers and Frames.
STRIPED SKIRTING—A large stock just received of choice patterns.
Balmoral Skirts and Traveling Bags.
Full line of GLOVES and HOSIERY.
OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS, up stairs, will be found well stocked with fresh goods, which we offer to the trade at EASTERN PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe23 n90

BLEACHED MUSLINS AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,

No. 87 Market Street,

(West side, near Market House.)

BLEACHED MUSLINS 12½ cents up;
5-4 do do 25 " "
10-4 SHEETING;
10-4, 11-4 LINEN SHEETING;
5-4 PILLOW LINENS;
TABLE LINENS;
HUCK TOWELS;
" By the yard;
BLANKETS;
FLANNELS, and

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

ALL NEW.

fe21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We are just receiving a full and complete stock for our spring sales, consisting of WHITE GOODS, soft finished Cambrics, Jaconets, Swiss Mulls, Barred and Plain Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Linens, Linen Cambric and Lawn. Tucked Cambric Skirting.
EMBROIDERIES, full line Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Jaconet and Hamburg Flouncings, French Cambric Bands, Dimity Bands, Infants Embroidered Robes and Waists.
LACES, Real Point, and Applique Lace and Edgings, Valencia, Maltese, and Cluny. Thread and Guipure Laces and Edgings, Imt. Val. Laces, Edgings and Insertings.
HANDKERCHIEFS, Real Point and Applique, Thread, Cluny and Val. Trimed, Plain, Embroidered and Homestitched Linen.
SASH and BONNET RIBBONS, Trimming and Neck RIBBONS.
FULL LINE ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES for Ladies, Gents and Misses.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS, all makes, Waterfall Pads, Hair Rolls, Coronet Bands, Nets, &c.
A FULL LINE GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
COUNTRY DEALERS, and ALL who buy to sell again, will find in our Wholesale Department, a good assortment, and as low as EASTERN PRICES.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street,

fe18

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

New Goods Just Opened.

Merchants desiring to Sort Up should call and examine our Stock and Prices.

FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON
n25

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27 FIFTH STREET.

SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, NECK TIES, UNDER SHIRTS, DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, TRAVELING BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &C., AT

DENNISON'S,

fe2 NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

---

27 FIFTH STREET.

NORWEGIANS, ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES IN LISLES, SILK AND KID, LACE, EMBROIDERIES, HOMESTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, FANCY FANS, RIBBONS, BONNET SILK, LINEN SILKS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., AT

DENNISON'S,

fe NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 94 Wood St.,
Third house above Diamond Alley,)
ab:c13 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCIAL

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

To Create a Loan

FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

The Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over due and unpaid for some time past;

And Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice, (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interests of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years and within ten years: eight millions of dollars, payable at any time after ten years and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provision of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., of the 1st day of April, A. D., 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Penn'a, U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in Five years and payable in Ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in Ten years and payable in Fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in Fifteen years and payable in Twenty-Five years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

☞ N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. fe15:t

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

NEIGHBORHOOD GLEANINGS.

The subject of the pollution of the waters of the Schuylkill, by the refuse of manufacturing establishments along its banks, is exciting much interest in Philadelphia—and these facts are noted by the *Press* in its discussion of the subject:

"Within a few weeks the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided in a case, in which the Germantown Water Company was one of the parties, "that no man has a right to use or apply water flowing through his lands so as to foul the same, or render it corrupt or unhealthy, and unfit to be used by the land owner on the stream below him for domestic purposes," and Judge Read announced the general of the law to be that "every man has the right to have the advantage of a flow of water in his own land *without diminution or alteration in quantity or quality.* The use of it must be such as *not to be injurious to the other proprietors.*"

The *Sunday Leader* proposes the division of Pennsylvania into two States. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* moves to amend by dividing the Allegheny River and leveling the Allegheny Mountains.

Both Houses of the West Virginia Legislature adjourned at a late hour Thursday night, having completed their constitutional term of forty-five days.

The earnings of the Oil Creek Railroad for the last year amount to one million and and a half dollars, or equal to $40,000 per mile.

Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, on Saturday, Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, Read and Agnew.—The City of Pittsburgh, Plaintiff in Error vs The First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Defendant in Error. Error to D. C. of Allegheny county.

This case was before Court for reargument. In the Court below, the "case stated" presented the following state of affairs: By an act of Assembly of January, 1859, the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh were authorized to levy and collect an annual business tax upon all banks and banking institutions doing business in said city. By an ordinance of the Councils of Pittsburgh, in 1864, a tax was assessed upon the average quantity of business of all banks and banking institutions established and doing business in said city, and the tax so assessed upon the First National Bank was $1,467.66.

The question presented is whether the said Bank is chargeable with the tax imposed upon its average business for the year 1864.

The District Court entered judgment for the defendant, and the City of Pittsburgh took a writ of error.

The defendants in error contend that the tax is a burden imposed, or attempted to be imposed, by virtue of State authority, upon the legitimate exercise of franchises granted by the General Government for great national purposes.

The plaintiffs in error urge that Congress has no power to prohibit the States from levying a tax such as is here imposed.

The case was argued, and held under advisement.

Committed.

On Thursday evening last, Lawrence Saunders, residing on Point alley, became drunk, and he turned his family out of doors, after which he proceeded to demolish his furniture. Officers Smith and Mooney were summoned to arrest Saunders, but on entering the house found that some of his acquaintances had gathered in. An attempt was made to intimidate the officers, but they prevented any overt act by promptly producing their revolvers. Saunders was escorted to the lock-up in safety. An information had been made some days before against Saunders by officer Mooney, for disorderly conduct, and on Saturday he was obliged to answer two charges. In default of thirty dollars with which to pay his fines, he was committed to jail.

The Gipsies in Another Role.

On Saturday, Mrs. Emma Denton appeared before Alderman Donaldson and made oath against James Costello and John Bernard Gorman for aggravated assault and battery. The lady alleges that while she was attempting to enter one of the Citizens' Passenger Railway cars, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, the parties named above, who were hauling a wagon, purposely shoved the vehicle against her, knocking her down and injuring her rather severely. They gave bail in $300 each for a hearing. The parties prosecuted are the Manchester Gipsies, who became so notorious some time ago as the abductors of three little girls.

Another Sculling Match.—Arrangements are being made to perfect a sculling match between James Hamill and Frederick Dierst, of this city. From the known powers of both contestants, an exciting race may be expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERRIBLE CRASH.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES FOR 30 DAYS. Many Goods LESS THAN FIRST COST.
Men's Calf Boots, top sole, selling $5.50, reduced from $7.50.
Men's grain boots, water proof, selling $4.75, reduced from $6.25.
Men's grain boots, sewed, selling $4.50, reduced from $5.50.
Men's kip boots selling $3.75, reduced from $4.75.
Men's opera boots selling $3.75, reduced from $4.50.
Men's balmorals, top sole, selling $2.50, reduced from $3.25.
Men's balmorals, selling $2.25, reduced from $2.75.
Men's balmorals, selling $1.50, reduced from $2.25.
Ladies' kid polish selling $4.00, reduced from $5.50
" " " " $3.00, " " $4.00
" goat " " $2.75, " " $3.00
" " bals " $2.75, " " $4.25
Ladies' French (mo) bals selling $2.75, reduced from $4.25.
Ladies' goat bals selling $1.75, reduced from $2.25.
Ladies' goat bals, tip, selling $1.40, reduced from $2.00.

ENTIRE STOCK AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

26 and 28 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

W. B. CLAPP & CO.

fe2

JAMES B. STRICKLER.........C. H. MORLEDGE.

IRON CITY SPICE MILLS,

FIFTH STREET EXTENSION,

Near Pennsylvania Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PURE SPICES AND MUSTARD

Warranted when our name is on the Article.

FRESH GROUND CORNMEAL and RYE FLOUR constantly on hand.
COFFEE AND GROUND NUTS ROASTED promptly.
We respectfully inform the public that we will continue the manufacture of all the DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPICES, which we offer to Wholesale and Retail Dealers at the lowest market price. Aiming to deal fair, we solicit the patronage of the public.
R. J. BAXTER, formerly of the Congress Spice Mill, will be found at the above mill at all hours to attend to the wants of customers.
CHOPPED FEED constantly on hand.

STRICKLER & MORLEDGE.

de29:q76

W. J. GILMORE.........................JOS. LIEBLER.

GILMORE & LIEBLER,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TRUNKS,

Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

☞ A large assortment of Ladies' Satchels always on hand.

Nos. 104 and 106 Wood St.,

fe19:t44 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHINA WAREHOUSE.

RICHARD E. BREED,

IMPORTER,

No. 100 Wood Street.

BRITTANNIA AND SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE, TEA TRAYS and TABLE CUTLERY, always on hand.
CHINA TEA SETS,
CHINA DINNER SETS,
CHINA TOILET SETS,
CHINA VASES,
CHINA SPITTOONS,
BOHEMIAN WARE of every description
LAVA CARD BASKETS,
LAVA VASES,
LAVA SPITTOONS,
ENGLISH STONE WARE of all varieties, suit wholesale and retail trade.
The largest and most complete stock of every thing in this line in the city.
Prices and terms the same as in the eastern cities. ja19

CHAS. B. BARR...HER. TH. KNAKE...W. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

And Musical Goods generally.

☞ Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. a17:t44

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A CARD TO INVALIDS.**

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Please enclose a post-paid envelope addressed to yourself.

Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
de20:q21 Station D, Bible House N. Y. City.

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Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.
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Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
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☞ **THE GRAVEST MALADIES** OF YOUTH AND EARLIEST MANHOOD.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses, and Diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with Reports on new methods of treatment employed in this Institution. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja1:r54:dwT.

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Petroleum Lubricating Oil;

Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils,

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Light Col'd Engine Oil,	Dark Car Oil, No. 1,
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no26:o67

WOOLDRIDGE OIL REFINING COMPANY,

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JOHN WATT, President.
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WORKS IN TEMPERANCEVILLE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE WHITE

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LARD, SPERM, WHALE AND FISH OILS,

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Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum. Yards for storage and shipment of Crude Oil at Lawrenceville.
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A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipe and tobacco Pouches always on hand. my31:b

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of about 55 acres in Union Township, Allegheny county, Pa., situate about four miles from the city on the Washington Pike. The improvements are a large two story Brick Dwelling House with 12 rooms, a two-story Spring House, a Carriage House, a large Lumber Room, a No. 1 Frame Bank Barn, with stabling sufficient for 60 head of cattle. There is a fine Young Orchard, comprising about 12 acres, stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. It is all underlaid with coal. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, fences good, and would suit admirably for dairy or gardening purposes.

Also, 17½ acres adjoining the above, with a good Frame House, Carriage House, good Spring House and other out-buildings; with a good Orchard in fine bearing condition. This piece is also all underlaid with coal.

Also, 12 acres adjoining the above, unimproved, for sale low. This piece is also all underlaid with coal.

The above three pieces of property lie between the Little Saw Mill Run and Steubenville Railroads, and the coal can be reached easily from either road. The coal alone is worth all that is asked for the entire property.

Also Farm of 173 acres, situate in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., immediately on the line of the Penna. Railroad. The improvements are a two-story Frame House with five rooms and good cellar, a Frame Bank Barn, 40x60 feet, and other out-buildings. There is on the place a good Young Apple Orchard; 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber; fencing generally good, well watered; underlaid with coal and limestone; convenient to churches, mills, schools and blacksmith shops, together with the personal property such as stock, implements, grain in the ground, &c. Possession given immediately.

Also a Farm of 147 acres, situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining Grapeville Station, on Penn'a. Railroad, on which there is a good Two Story Stone House, with Six Rooms, a Barn, Carriage House, and other buildings; an Orchard of different fruit trees; it is underlayed with coal. There is a Salt Well on it in good order, producing 9 bbls. per day. This property is offered very cheap and good terms.

Also, a Farm of 138 acres, situated in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, Pa., about 2½ miles from the West Penn'a. Railroad, at Livermore Station. The improvements are a Two Story Frame House, with Four Rooms, a double Porch and old Log Barn, Spring House. About 100 acres cleared, the residue in timber, such as white oak, locust and chestnut. This farm will be sold very low, the owner wishing to go west. Possession immediately.

Also, a Farm of 2?? acres, situated in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about ½ mile from Horner Station, on the Indiana Branch Railroad. The improvements are a good Two Story Brick Dwelling, with six Rooms, a Cellar, a No. 1 Frame Bank Barn 60 by 40, a fine Apple Orchard with a variety of different fruit trees, a good Cider Press; fencing generally good; well watered. About 140 acres cleared. The residue in good timber land, and a good six foot vein of coal under the whole farm. A portion of the purchase money will be taken for well located lands in Nebraska. This property, if sold before the 10th of March, will be sold at the low price of 25 dollars per acre. Possession on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867.

Also, An excellent Farm of 160 acres, of which 90 acres are under cultivation, situate in Christian county, Illinois. Improvements—a new Frame dwelling containing 5 rooms; about 400 choice fruit trees, good fencing, &c. It lies within 2 miles of the Illinois Central R. R.; will be sold on reasonable terms. City property taken in part exchange if desired.

Also, 10 Lots in southern suburbs of Chicago, each Lot 30 by 120, in Kedzier's subdivision of lots. These lots lie one mile North of the junction of St. Louis and Alton and Michigan Southern R. Rs., and are on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R., just 5 miles South of the Court House, near the new Cattle Grounds, and will be sold for $300 each.

Also, a Farm of 312 acres in Penn township, Westmoreland county, 220 acres cleared and under cultivation, 92 acres of first-rate white oak and other timber, 2 dwelling houses, 1 of them 2 stories, the other 1 story, with a tenant house, with a first-rate Steam Sawmill in good running order; young orchard of grafted fruit. The land is rolling; every acre is tillable, with lime stone soil and sub-soil, with never failing springs; within one hundred rods of the Penna. Central Railroad, 28 miles east of Pittsburgh, and three miles west of Greensburg. This farm is pleasantly and eligibly situated in a good neighborhood; every acre is underlaid with coal. The title is good.

Also, a Farm of 180 acres, situated in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Penn'a, about 3 miles from Boilre Station, on the Penna. Railroad. The improvements are, a good two-story Brick House with 8 rooms, a No. 1 frame Bank Barn, and all other necessary out buildings. The site is good, and the price very low, and on easy terms.

For further particulars, enquire of
G. H. TOWER,
Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth street.
fe18

FOR SALE,

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

AT SHADY SIDE,

On the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, within 20 minutes ride from the city. The house is entirely new, substantially built, convenient in its arrangements, and tastefully ornamented inside and out. It has hot and cold water, and gas fixtures throughout. It occupies a commanding site on a lot of five acres, part of which is the original forest, the remainder being well adapted for fruits and vegetables. There is a thrifty orchard of dwarf trees.

The surroundings are all attractive, consisting of private residences of like character.

For full particulars, apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
a17 57 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE.

LARGE BRICK BUILDING

Of thirteen rooms, occupying a Lot 53 feet on North Canal street, and running back 264 feet to Liberty street; stable and carriage house fronts on Liberty street; residence fronts North Canal street; situated in city of Allegheny, Fourth ward. It is very desirable property, and without a fault. This is a chance seldom offered to those who desire a comfortable home of this character.

123 Acres in Blair county, and about 4½ miles from Altoona station, on Central Railroad. No improvements except four acres cleared. This property lies at the head of Sinking Valley, and is good, rich, fertile soil; tract adjoining now in part under cultivation and producing largely. Altoona is fully as good a market as Pittsburgh; good road to the same. On this property there is timber and stone sufficient for all building and fencing purposes, but no more. Price $1,500. Terms—half cash, balance in one and two years.

JOHN CROFT,
fe23 Real Estate Agent, No. 139 Fourth St.

CHEAP HOUSE.

TWO STORY BRICK,

Four rooms, located in the town of Mansfield, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, seven miles from Pittsburgh.

Lot, fronting on two streets, 50 feet by 140. Well of good water and stable on lot.

Price Only $1,800.

Apply to
STEEL & WILSON,
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IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Situate in Lawrenceville, and Springfield, adjoining, ranging in prices from $1,000 to $5,000.

Will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for soon. Embrace this opportunity.

For further information, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,
ja14 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.—A FARM AT WALL STATION, on the Central Railroad, with good improvements. Also, TWO FARMS AT CARPENTERS STATION, well improved. A COAL FARM on the Steubenville Railroad, eight miles from the City. Property on Penn'a. avenue and Center avenue. Improved and unimproved, and in all parts of the cities and suburbs. FARMS AND HOUSES TO LET.

Inquire of WILLIAM WARD,
opposite the Cathedral,
ja29:s53 No. 119 Grant street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

On the Washington Pike, about two miles from the river, A FRAME HOUSE, containing five rooms, with about one acre of ground, stable, fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery, and water at the door. Apply at No. 41 Palo Alto street,
fe27:u27 Allegheny City.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, on Bagaley's Lane or Bidwell street, Second Ward, Allegheny City. A comfortable Frame Dwelling of Six Rooms and Cellar, with Lot of about 67 feet front on track of Street Cars, by about 117 feet back; or the House with half the lot, will be sold separately. Apply to J. C. BAILIFF, No. 55 Federal street, Allegheny, or at No. 114 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, to
de31:q87:MTH N. NELSON Att'y at Law.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Stock and Real Estate Broker.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND AUCTIONEER.

Having taken out a commission as Auctioneer, and effected an engagement with the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, securing the use of their rooms, above the Third National Bank, I am now prepared to sell at Public Auction, Stocks, Bonds, Securities, Real Estate, &c., either at the above rooms or on the premises.
Particular attention paid, as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
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This new and elegant House is now open for the reception of guests, with all the appointments of a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

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de8:p34:MWF

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Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite House it has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED IN AN ELEGANT MANNER, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointment for the reception of guests. The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future as in the past.

my26:b85 BAKER & FARLEY.

LEGAL

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by said Court, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Thursday, March 14th, 1867,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

The following real estate of ROBERT ASHWORTH, deceased, situate in Allegheny City and in McClure Township:

1. All that certain lot of ground, on the corner of North Avenue and Federal street, Allegheny City, having a front of 64 feet on North Avenue, and extending along Federal street 81 feet, whereon is a two story brick dwelling house.

2. All that lot of ground in McClure township, on the north side of the Perrysville Plank Road, adjoining lands of J. P. and F. H. Knox, having a front of about 20 rods on said Plank Road, containing about 1½ acres.

3. All that lot of ground in McClure Township, on the north side of the Perrysville Plank road, adjoining lands of McGrew and others, and known as "The Stone Quarry Lot," containing about 1½ acres.

4. All those two certain lots in Allegheny City, Nos. 11 and 12 in Robert Ashworth's Plan, having, together, a front of 51 feet on the Plank Road, and extending 97 feet to an alley.

5. All those five lots of ground in McClure Township, Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, in Robert Ashworth's Plan. Nos. 19 and 20 having each a front of 20 feet; No. 21 a front of 28½ feet, and Nos. 22 and 23 each 23 feet on the Plank Road, and all extending back 90 feet to an alley.

6. Lot No. 8 in said Plan, in McClure Township, being a triangular lot in the bend of the Plank Road, having a front on the East side of 1? feet, and on the North-west side 138 feet on the Plank Road.

7. Lots Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, in said Plan, in McClure Township, fronting toward the North-west on the Plank Road, and extending back to an alley.

8. Lot No. 39 in said Plan, having a front of 20 feet on an alley, and extending back 100 feet along another alley.

9. Lot No. 40 in said Plan, having a front of 20 feet on an alley, and extending back 100 feet.

10. Lot No. 41 in said Plan, having a front of 24 feet on an alley, and extending back 1? feet.

11. All that certain lot of ground, in the city of Allegheny, on the north side of Jefferson street, adjoining lot of Mrs. Ashworth, having a front of 58 feet, and extending back 100 feet to an alley, whereon is a slaughter house.

12. Lots Nos. 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96, in Ledlie's Plan, recorded in Plan Book, vol. 1, p. 189, having each a front of 20 feet on Federal street and extending back 100 feet to an alley; subject, however, to the terms of a certain deed from George Ledlie to the City of Allegheny, and recorded in vol. 118, p. 115.

Also, at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on

Saturday, March 16, 1867,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

The undivided half of 971 acres and 61 perches of land in Washington township, Clarion Co., Pa., adjoining lands of C. Gifford and others, the other undivided half of which tract is owned by Jonathan Gallagher; whereon is erected a Steam Saw Mill, Dwelling House, Barn, &c. This tract is well timbered.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash; one-fourth in one year from the 1st day of April next, with interest from April 1st, 1867, and the balance (5-12), to remain charged upon the premises, during the natural life of Frances Ashworth, widow of said decedent, with interest thereon, payable annually to her for life, from the 1st day of April, 1867, and at her decease the principal sum to the parties legally entitled thereto, to be secured by bonds and mortgages on the premises.

Possession to be given on the 1st day of April next, and the purchaser to pay for conveyancing and stamps. For further information, enquire at my office No. 154 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, where a plan of the lots can be seen.

fe15:t65:MATH B. C. CHRISTY, Trustee

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh Pa., on SATURDAY, March 9th, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Stewart, Lizzie M. Stewart, Robert J. Stewart, and Samuel A. Stewart, minor children of Robert Stewart, deceased, of, in and to all the bituminous of stone coal underlying the following two pieces of land, situate in Baldwin township in the county of Allegheny aforesaid; said two pieces embracing about twenty acres, together, the first of said pieces, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Brownsville Road, corner of land of Martin Briggs, and running thence along said road north 1½ degrees west 58 perches to a post on line of land of James Stewart; thence south 78 degrees and 30 minutes east 68.75 perches to a post; thence south 24 degrees west 52.54 perches to a post on a line of land of Reese Davis; thence along the same north 78 degrees 55 minutes west 27⅛ perches to a post; thence south 52 degrees 51 minutes west 17 24-100 perches to a post on line of land of Martin Briggs; and thence along the same north 70 degrees west 18.10 perches to the Brownsville Road, the place of beginning.

The second of said pieces of ground, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point near a sugar tree, at a distance of 6 perches west of the line of land of Reese Davis; thence north 79½ degrees west 51.48 perches to a post; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes west 8 perches more or less, to the line of the first above described tract, or piece of coal; thence south 24 degrees west 20 feet to the line of land now, or late, of Reese Davis; thence along the same south 58 degrees 55 minutes east 80 perches, more or less, to a post; thence south 79½ degrees east 52.98 perches to a point beyond the sugar tree aforesaid, distant about 6 perches from the said Reese Davis line; and thence north 25 degrees west 20 feet to the place of beginning. The coal underlying the last described strip of land is sold for the purpose of affording an entry or passage way to the first above described tract of coal, and is sold upon the express terms and conditions that the coal therein shall all be first taken out before taking of the coal out of the first mentioned tract, and also upon the further condition that if the purchaser shall not within five years, upon said entry or pit mouth from the place of beginning, at or near the western boundary line of the Reese Davis property, thence fifty (50) perches north along the same, then the heirs of said vendor or his assigns reserve the right of excavating, digging and mining the coal out of said entry for the distance of fifty (50) perches as aforesaid, and the right of way through, along and upon said entry when made and constructed, together with right to make and open room and passage ways into and from the same, and the right in common with the purchaser of using said entry for the purpose of removing their coal out of the balance of their land, and of laying down and constructing railway tracks along said entry.

fe11:132M T. B. HAMILTON, Guardian.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, No. 2??, March Term, 1867. In the matter of the application of the Western Pennsylvania Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City, for a Charter of Incorporation.

And, now, January 28th, 1867, the Court direct said writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, and notice thereof to be published in one newspaper, printed in the City of Pittsburgh and County of Allegheny, for at least three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made to the Court, for the purpose of granting the

Western Pennsylvania Building and Loan Association

of Allegheny City, a Charter of Incorporation, and that the same will be granted at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, unless exceptions hereto will be filed in proper time.

BY THE COURT,
From the Record.
JACOB H. WALTER, Pro.

All person interested will please to take notice of the above order of Court.

A. WIEDMANN,
ja28:39M Att'y, for the Association.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 279 March term, 1867—in the matter of the application of the Union Journeymen Coopers Aid Association of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, for a Charter of Incorporation.

And now to wit: January 28th, 1867. The Court direct said writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County, and notice thereof to be published in one newspaper printed in the City of Pittsburgh and County of Allegheny, for at least three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made to the Court for the purpose of granting the Union Journeymen Coopers Aid Association of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and that the same will be granted at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas unless exceptions hereto will be filed in proper time.

BY THE COURT.
From the Record,
JACOB H. WALTER, Pro.

All persons interested will please to take notice of the above order of Court.

A. WIEDMANN,
ja27:37M Att'y for the Application.

IN THE MATTER OF "THE RESERVE TOWNSHIP BUILDING ASSOCIATION," for Charter of Incorporation, No. 629, March Term, 1867.

And now, to-wit, February 16th, 1867, the Constitution of the Association of "The Reserve Township Building Association," being examined, it is hereby ordered that notice of the petition be published in THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE for three weeks, at the expiration of which, no reasons appearing to the contrary, said charter will be granted.

BY THE COURT.
Attest: JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.
f27:u17

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Ezekial Howe, late of the Borough of Tarentum, Allegheny County, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement, to

JOHN WINEMAN,
Or, ELIZA HOWE, (his wife.) } Exec
fe6:s88

H. J. LANCE,

SILK AND WOOLEN

DYER AND SCOURES,

ALSO,

Chintz Window Curtains and Chair Covers Cleaned & Reglazed without unpacking.

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Between Wood and Smithfield.

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LEATHER BELTING AND HOSE,

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Gum Belting.

Always on hands a superior quality of LACE LEATHER and GUM HYDRANT HOSE, COPPER RIVETS and BURS, BELT HOOKS, etc.
1:m5:s46

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Carefully attended to by experienced and practical workmen. A fine assortment of

GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS

SHOWER BATHS,
WATER CLOSETS,
HYDRANT
Constantly on hand and made to order.

TATE & SEVILLE,

No. 59 Federal Street, Allegheny, and
247 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
mh11:dw:ly

F. MUSSMANN,

Fifth Street, between Tunnel and Chatham Streets,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice.

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THE NORTH AMERICA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York,

IS THE

Only Company in the World

Offering security guaranteed by the direct supervision and control of its Funds of the General or State Government.
In addition to the security heretofore offered, we call particular attention to the following:
By a recent act of the Legislature of the State of New York, the Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor Registered Policies, bearing the Seal of the Department and a Certificate that the policy is secured by pledge of Public Stocks under a Special Trust created by the Act of Legislature in favor of the NORTH AMERICA INSURANCE COMPANY exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note, or a United States Bond.
NO RESTRICTION in Travel, Residence or the Ordinary Employments in any part of the United States or Europe, at any season of the year.
THIRTY DAYS' GRACE on all renewal payments.
ALL POLICIES are non-forfeiting and immediately Indisputable.

Income of 1866,
OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

All insurers are invited to examine and compare their policies with those of the "North America."

N. D. MORGAN, President.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

E. T. COOK & CO., General Agents,
PITTSBURGH BRANCH,
No. 67 Fourth street.

A few more active, efficient men can have Agencies. ja11:r26:d&wF

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Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

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my24:b25

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All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures constantly on hand. je5,c39

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Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities and Hops from the yards East and West, we can guarantee to be pure and satisfactory to the trade.
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☞ Mr. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining his old Brewery, or at our office,

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Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,

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FRED. AIMS.......................MANAGER.

THIS EVENING, the entire Great Dramatic, Olio, and Ballet Troupe in a new and brilliant Programme, including the great moral play in three acts, entitled GEORGE BARNWELL. George Barnwell, Mr. Wm. McFarland. The beautiful Ballet, by Prof. G. W. Smith, called LA GIZELLE; or, THE NIGHT DANCERS.
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AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Thursday Evening, March 7th.

Tickets $1.00. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. The sale of Tickets will commence on Tuesday Morning, March 5th, at 9 o'clock, at the Music Store of C. C. Mellor & Co. 81 Wood street. mar1:u71

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NOTICE.—Grand Soiree on Friday evening, February 1st. Overture by orchestra, at 8 o'clock. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock precisely. Tickets can be had of the pupils of Prof. Cowper only. fe4:i76

LECTURES.

☞ **LECTURE.**

BY REV. ALEX. CLARK.

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 5th, 1867 at the METHODIST CHURCH,
East Birmingham, for the benefit of the Sabbath School.
SUBJECT.—"WHO ARE YOU, or CHRISTIAN INDIVIDUALITY."
Admission 25 cents. mar1:a82

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SPECIALTIES AND PRICES OF BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, BALMORALS, POLISH BOOTS and GUMS.
Ladies' Lasting Congress Gaiters, only $1.50, worth $2.00.
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Misses' Mor. Tips and Sewed Balmorals, only $1.75, worth $2.25.
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Childrens' Boots only 50 cents, worth $1.00.
Call soon, as you will certainly secure bargains, at the old stand of

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CRACKERS

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Also WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE CARBON OIL, wholesale and retail.

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Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. ja14:r63

PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1867.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—The attention of the property owners and citizens of Pittsburgh is called to the following resolution of the Street Committee, adopted at the last meeting, Jan. 26, 1867.

Resolved, That the Citizens and Property Owners of Pittsburgh, desirous of having the streets in front of their respective property graded, paved and set with curb stone are invited to present their petitions to Councils *before the 1st day of April*, 1867, as all petitions presented after that date will necessarily be laid over till the following year.

CHARLES REICHSPFARR,
ja30:s45 Clerk of the Street Committee.

$25,000 TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGES,

In sums of $500 and upwards

Real Estate bought and sold

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J. & H. PHILLIPS,
n26 24 and 26 St. Clair street.

TELEGRAMS.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, March 2. 1866.

SENATE.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The bill fixing the rights of volunteers in the United States army was passed; it computes the term of service of regular army officers from the time they entered the volunteer service.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

On motion of Mr. Conness, the Committee on Postoffices were discharged from the further consideration of the bill to establish a postal telegraph system in the United States. The object, he said, was a very important one, and one worthy of more consideration than the committee had been able to give it this session. He hoped it would be taken up at some future session and favorably acted on. The Post Route bill passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill was taken up, Mr. SHERMAN having last night withdrawn all amendments, the bill before the Senate was the Bingham bill which passed the House last session, for an increased duty on wool, cattle, &c. The amendment for an increase of 20 per cent. over present rates on all articles except tea, sugar, molasses and coffee, was rejected by 17 against 27. The bill then passed by 31 against 12.

BANKRUPT BILL PASSED.

Mr. POLAND presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Bankrupt bill, which was concurred in, 24 against 20.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee, made a report on the compound interest note bill which was adopted. The bill, as agreed on, contains only one section, providing for the redemption of compound interest notes in three per cent. certificates, the amount of the latter outstanding at any one time not to exceed fifty millions.

INDEMNITY BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the House bill known as the Indemnity bill, which Mr. JOHSON attempted unsuccessfully to amend and it passed without amendment, by a vote of 33 to 8.

VETO OF THE TENURE-OF OFFICE BILL.

The President's Secretary arrived with the veto of the Tenure of Office bill. The message was read, and the bill passed ayes 35, nays 11. Recess.

The Senate went into Executive Session at 11, and the doors reopened at 5:30 A. M., after an Executive session of 6 hours. The Conference reports on the army appropriation bill and on the Internal Revenue were agreed to.

A great deal of time was consumed in acting on reports of Conference Committees.

Mr. SHERMAN made a report from the Conference Committee, on the Omnibus appropriation bill.

Mr. SUMNER asked what had become of the Senate proposition to pay rebel assessers.

Mr. SHERMAN said he could gratify his friend from Massachusetts, by informing him that it had been stricken out.

Mr. SUMNER was glad of that. The debate of six hours in the Senate had not been in vain.

The report agreed to, the consideration of the bill was resumed, and several amendments were offered and adopted, and at 8:10 a. m., the bill passed.

The House bill amendatory of the Tariff bill of 1864, was taken up and passed.

At 8:30 a. m., the Senate took a recess until 7.30 p. m.

Sunday Evening Session.—The Senate reassembled at 7:30 P. M.

The credentials of Messrs. Conkling, Senator elect from New York, and Garrett Davis, Senator elect from Kentucky, were presented.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Conference Committee on the bill in relation to the Indian Bureau, made a report. The House bill proposed to transfer the Bureau to the War Department. The Senate bill provided for an annual inspection only of Indian affairs. The Conference Committee were unable to reconcile the differences of the two Houses, so both propositions failed.

At 8:45 P. M. the Senate went into Executive session.

Doors were re-opened at 10:25, and at 10:45 again went into Executive session.

At 11:40 P. M., the doors were re-opened and the bill to prevent the perversion of mails to fraudulent purposes was passed.

A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Cyrus W. Fields, was passed.

The joint resolution directing that the compensation of Tennessee Senators shall commence from the beginning of the Thirty-ninth Congress, was taken up and passed.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution enquiring that, whereas, reports prevail of a great want and destitution in the Southern States, on account of the failure of crops, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That Major Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, be directed to enquire into such matters, and to report to the Senate whether such statements are correct, and if so, the amount which will be necessary to be appropriated to relieve such want and destitution. The resolution was passed.

At 1:45 the Senate was still in executive session, and would probably continue for some hours, as they have about four hundred nominations yet to act on.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MEMBER FROM NEBRASKA.

Thomas M. Marquette, member from the State of Nebraska, took the oath.

STATES DECLINING TO RATIFY THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. MILLER asked leave to present resolutions that no State declining to ratify the Constitutional amendment should have representation in Congress, and that the doctrine of universal amnesty ought to be discarded by every loyal patriot.

Several objections were made to the resolutions being offered, and Mr. LE BLOND suggested that they should be made to apply to Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER stated that the resolutions involved a question of representations which required them to be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

TINKERING WITH THE TARIFF.

The House refused to suspend the rules to allow Mr. ALLEY to introduce a joint resolution repealing the clause of tariff bill which taxes lastings, cloth for shoes, &c, ten per cent.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. DEMING, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution allowing contract price of artificial limbs to be paid disabled soldiers. Passed.

THE TARIFF BILL OF LAST SESSION.

The Secretary of the Senate announced the passage of the House bill of last session in reference to the tariff on wool. It fixes the best grades twelve cents and lower grades ten, with ten per cent, advolorem. The bill was passed without amendment, and goes to the President.

VETO OF THE MILITARY BILL.

The President's Private Secretary delivered a message, which proved to be a veto of the Military bill.

The reading of the message occupied fifty five minutes, after which the SPEAKER asked, "Will the House, on reconsideration, agree to the passage of the bill?"

Mr. ELDRIDGE, in the name of the minority, stated that he was conscious no effort of their's could prevent, by the passage of this bill, as they think, a dissolution of the Union; that they, in the name of the Republic, and of all they hold dear, can only protest against this action of Congress.

Mr. STEVENS asked if the gentlemen on the other side were willing that the vote be taken without further delay.

Messrs. BOYER and ANCONA denied that there was any such understanding.

Mr. LE BLOND said, believing this bill was the death-knell of republican liberty on this continent, he, if he had a sufficient number of members to stand with him, would never allow it to become a law. He would leave it to the next Congress, with sixteen States unrepresented, to take the responsibility of striking this blow at the Government.

After further debate, Mr. BLAINE, at the request of Mr. Stevens, moved a suspension of the rules, that the House might proceed to vote.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to table the bill.

The SPEAKER ruled the motion in order, but to suspend the rules had priority, and if the rules were suspended the other motion could not be made.

Mr. LE BLOND moved a recess.

The SPEAKER declined to entertain the motion, on the ground that there was a motion pending to suspend the rules.

Mr. FINK appealed therefrom, but the decision was sustained. Yeas 172, nays 4, viz.: Harding, of Kentucky; Shanklin, Trimble, and Ward, of Kentucky.

The rules were suspended by a two-thirds vote, which cut off all dilatory motions, and the bill passed over the veto by 135 to 47.

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.

The House agreed to the Conference report on the Army Appropriation bill, including the $250,000 appropriation for Rock Island bridge.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

The conference report on the Compound Interest Note bill was adopted by the casting vote of the Speaker.

A motion was made to lay on the table a motion to reconsider; pending which, the House took a recess, leaving the question still open.

Evening Session.—Several private claim bills were passed.

The veto of the Reconstruction Bill was taken up at 8:30, and read.

Mr. JOHNSON made a speech giving full credit to the conscientious purpose of the President, but regretting that he felt compelled to come to the conclusion that he had to send this message to Congress. There were many proposisions contained in the message which could not be maintained; many errors of judgment, which, upon examination, would be apparent. He, (Johnson,) saw nothing but continued turmoil, danger and error to the South. He then explained why he should vote for the bill. Ten States of the Union are virtually held as provinces, upon the ground that we have a right to hold them as enemies of the Union and Government. In that state of things, to hesitate in the adoption of any measure, which promises even most distantly to put an end to this revolutionary condition, was, in his judgment, to be false to the true interests and safety of the country.

Mr. SAULSBURY expressed his approval of the veto of this the most iniquitous bill ever presented in the Senate, and hoped the Southern people would never enter the Union on the terms presented.

Messrs. HENDRICKS, DIXON and BUCKALEW endorsed the veto.

After further debate, the bill passed over the veto—38 against 10.

The nays were Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Norton, Nesmith, Patterson, Saulsbury. Absent—Messrs. Brown, Guthrie, McDougall and Riddle.

The CHAIR (Mr. Foster) announced that the bill had become a law.

Sunday Morning Session.—Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back Senate amendments to omnibus appropriation bill.

Several amendments were non-concurred in, including that abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and providing for the appointment by the President of a Civil Engineer to discharge the duties; the amendment restricting the advertising patronage to the *Chronicle* and *Star* was concurred in, with the amendment requiring any Executive printing which cannot be performed at the Government printing office to be given to such officers as the clerk of the House may indicate.

The SPEAKER submitted to President's veto of the tenure of office bill, which was read and the bill passed over the veto, 131 against 37.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. The paragraph appropriating $50,000 for the American Colonization Society was rejected.

Mr. ROSS moved to make the Republic of Liberia the Sixth Military District, and that the bill passed to-day over the veto, with a Brigadier General, and a military force, be immediately dispatched there. Rejected.

The Committee rose and Mr. MORRILL made a report from the Committee on Conference on the tax bill. The duty on Cotton was fixed at two and a half cents; gas companies allowed to continue charging the tax to consumers; grape brandy taxed one dollar per gallon. The report was agreed to.

Mr. LE BLOND offered a resolution of thanks to Speaker COLFAX, which after complimentary remarks by Messrs. HOGAN and WINFIELD, was adopted,

After the compliment, the House went into a Committee on the Deficiency bill. The last section of the bill appropriating nine hundred thousand dollars, and to give bonds for nine hundred and thirty-two thousand, five hundred and sixty dollars more to carry out the treaty stipulations with the Choctaw Indians gave rise to long discussion in which Mr. MORRILL characterized it as a greater grab than he had been prepared to see attempted, even on the last night of the session, while Messrs STEVENS, KASSON, GARFIELD and FARNSWORTH supported the appropriation, and repelled the allegation of fraud made by the opponents of the measure. Finally the Committee rose to close the debate and the debate was closed.

Mr. HENDERSON, while the Speaker was in the Chair, moved at ten minutes past one o'clock, that the House take a recess.

The SPEAKER informed the House, as he said it was his duty, that unless the appropriation bills were reported back in this night session, from the Committee of the Whole, passed by the House, sent to the Senate, and passed there, sent to the Committee on Conference, and reports of the Committees agreed to, they would probably be lost, unless the President should sign them without reading them. The Clerk had all the engrossing force at work, but it would take twenty hours to engross the Tariff bill, and it would probably have to be signed to-morrow evening in open House, and sent to the President.

Mr. HOGAN proposed that the House remain in session until nine o'clock in the morning, and then take a recess till nine o'clock in the evening, and continue in session to-morrow night.

Mr. STEVENS objected, saying that the House could not now fix any time for adjourning.

The House again, at a quarter to one o'clock, went into Committee and resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill at section eight, making appropriations for the Choctaw Indians. The section was struck out. The Committee, at half-past one, rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. HURLBURT, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, made a report on the investigation into the affairs of the New York Custom House. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the investigation in reference to the alleged neglect on the part of the Executive Department in the pursuit and arrest of John H. Surratt. After debate the report and evidence was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the proposed impeachment of the President, and a minority report from Mr. ROGERS was also presented to the House and read. They were both tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CONKLING, at three o'clock, A. M., made a report from the Conference Committee on the legislative appropriation bill. The Committee failed to agree. After discussion the report was received, the Committee discharged, and the House still further insisted and asked for another Committee.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the Conference Committee, on the bill to define and punish certain offences, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution for payment to Mr. Marquette, who was sworn in to-day as a member from Nebraska, his pay from the first of this session, which was adopted.

At a quarter past five this morning, the House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table,

The Senate amendments to the Fortification bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

Mr. SCHENCK, at 5:40 a. m., moved that when the House adjourn, it be to meet at 3 o'clock on Sunday evening.

A debate then ensued on the propriety of a Sabbath session.

It was ordered that when the House take a recess it be to 8 p. m.

The Senate bill appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the colored people of the District of Columbia, was laid on the table.

Mr. NEWELL withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to a conference on the Compound Interest Note bill, and the bill therefore passed.

The House resumed the business on the Speaker's table as follows: The Senate joint resolution to facilitate the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers.

Mr. LE BLOND made a statement to the House, calling to it the particular attention of the reporter of the Associated Press, complaining that for the last four years members on the Democratic side had been systematically slighted by the reporter in regard to space given.

On motion of Mr. HILL, the vacant panel in the glass roof of the Hall of the House was assigned to the coat of arms of the State of Nebraska.

On motion of Mr. HIGBY, the rules were suspended and the Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Stocton to Copperopolis, State of California was taken from the Speaker's table and passed, with an amendment, by a vote of 77 to 33.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, all fines and penalties imposed on members for absence without leave, were remitted.

The House, at eight o'clock, resumed the business on the Speaker's table, the Senate bill relating to appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered several amendments on matters of detail, which were agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

The Senate bill to regulate the disposition of an irregular fund in custody of the freedmen's bureau. Passed.

The Senate bill to abolish and forever prohibit the system of peonage in the Territories of New Mexico and other parts of the United States. Passed.

The Senate bill, supplementary to the several acts of Congress, abolishing imprisonment for debt, was passed.

Mr. KASSON made a report from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

The House then, at twenty minutes to nine o'clock, took a recess till eight P. M.

Sunday Evening Session.—The House reassembled at 8 P. M. Notwithstanding the prevalence of a violent storm the galleries were packed. On the floor there was a sort of political exchange, new members of the Fortieth Congress mingling with those they are soon to succeed and making acquaintances with their future colleagues. Enrolled bills were presented and signed, this being, in fact, the main purpose for which the House was in session this evening.

Mr. STEVENS rose to a personal explanation, saying that it was not often he did so, but owing to the great number of letters of enquiry which he was daily receiving and which he had not time to answer, he felt it necessary to depart from the usual rule of his life on that point. It could be recollected, he said, that some time since there had been a publication as to a certain conversation between members from Ohio, Messrs. Ashly and Bingham and himself, in which the name of General Grant had been involved. So far as it referred to any connection he had with it, the story was wholly false. There was not even a vestige of truth about it out of which to fabricate a lie. He could not tell what took place between the two gentlemen from Ohio, but so far as he heard the conversation, the version given of it was wholly a fabrication. It might seem very late for him to make this explanation, but the Speaker would recollect that he had deferred doing so at the special request of his excellent colleague from Fayette, Mr. Dawson. He also desired to say that he had no hostility to any person on that account; he had addressed a letter to the correspondent asking for his authority for the statement, but the writer had declined to answer on the ground that it would involve a member of Congress. He did not believe that that was true; he did not believe that any member of Congress had given any such information. He did not know any member of Congress who would perpetrate such a falsehood against him or any body else. So far as he knew the members of this Congress had been more harmonious, had shown less acrimony and less animosity than was ever known in any previous Congress. Doubtless in any order of debate they had sometimes given and received what might be considered hard epithets, but he did not now remember one of them, and there was not one member of the House or any body to whom he felt the least animosity. He desired to say this publicly to the members on the other side, who, however severely they had criticised his policy, had treated him with the greatest courtesy.

IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The Judiciary Committee reported the impeachment question. It recites the preamble and resolutions under which the investigation was ordered. The Committee say that soon after the adoption of the resolution by the House, Hon. James M. Ashley communicated to the Committee, in support of his charge against the President of the United States, such facts as were in his possession, and the investigation was proceeded with and has been continued almost without a day's interruption. A large number of witnesses have been examined and many documents collected, and everything done which could be done, to reach a conclusion in the case, but the investigation covers a broad field, and embraces many novel, interesting and important questions, and involves a multitude of facts, while more witnesses are distant from the capital, owing to which, the Committee, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved in its action, has not been able to conclude its labors, and it is not therefore prepared to submit a definite and final report of the investigation. Had it even approached completeness, the Committee would not feel authorized to present the result to the House at this late period of the session, unless the charges had been so entirely negatived as to admit of no discussion, which, in the opinion of the Committee, is not the case. Certainly no affirmative report could be properly considered in the expiring hours of this Congress. The Committee not having freely investigated all the charges against the President of the United States, it is deemed inexpedient to submit to any conclusion beyond the statement that sufficient testimony has been brought to its notice to justify and demand further the prosecution of the investigation. The testimony which the Committee has taken will pass into the custody of the Clerk of the House, and the case go into the hands of such a Committee as may be charged with the duty of bringing this investigation to a close; so that the labor expended upon it may not have been in vain. The Committee regrets its inability definitely to dispose of the important subject committed to its charge, and present this report for its own justification and for the additional purpose of notifying the succeeding Congress of the incompleteness of its labors, and that they should be completed. The report is signed by all the Committee except Mr. Rogers. In a minority report Mr. Rogers says there is not one particle of evidence before the Committee to sustain any of the charges which the House charged the Committee to investigate, and that the case is wholly without a particle of evidence upon which impeachment could be founded. He furthermore reports that most of the evidence taken is of a secondary character and such as would not be admitted in a court of justice, and he can see no good in continuing the investigation.

At ten o'clock the House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and soon after took a recess until nine o'clock on Monday morning.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Dates from the City of Mexico to the 15th of February, state that Maximilian has left, going northward with six thousand men. His destination is the scene of war.

Mejia, Imperialist, was again in command, and with six thousand men, met Carovajal, with two thousand, and defeated him.

Within three weeks the Liberals have lost seventy-four cannon in six considerable battles. This is the Imperial story.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

An Unprofitable Way to Make Change.

On Friday, March 1, David Ewart, a young man residing in Marshall township, drove to Ross township with his father's horse and buggy, and stopped at John Keown's tavern in the place aforesaid. There he met a German named Louis Leassring, who "dickered" for the purchase of young Ewarts turnout. Mr. Ewart, with an eye to profits, listened to Leassring's proposals, and sold him the horse, buggy and harness. On Saturday the seller, not satisfied with the profits resulting from the sale, applied to the law. Mr. Ewart states that the German, when he broached the matter of trade, did so in the Teutonic language, through an interpreter. Considerable conversation was carried on in this way, and various propositions made and rejected. Leassring, as is alleged, represented that he had a very considerable amount of money deposited in various places in this city and Allegheny, as well as other property, which, taken altogether would make him quite a wealthy man. In support of these representations, he displayed several checks on different banking houses. At length terms were agreed upon, Mr. Ewart to dispose of the horse, buggy and harness for the sum of $115. Mr. Leassring thereupon gave to Ewart a check for $464, drawn on the 25th of February, by J. B. Brown, on the Allegheny Savings Bank. Ewart accepted the check and gave in exchange good money to the amount of the balance of three hundred and forty-nine dollars. Leassring received his money and the horse and buggy, and ordered the latter put up in Keown's stable, and Ewart left and came to Allegheny city. On Saturday morning he presented his check at the Savings Bank and was greatly disgusted at being informed that J. B. Brown had not and never had any money deposited in that bank. The defrauded man repaired immediately to Mayor Morrison's office and made information against Leassring for false pretenses. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Chief Long, who, after a brief search, found the accused at his home in Duquesne Borough, and arrested him. A partial hearing was had in the case on Saturday afternoon, at which the deponent stated the facts as we have given them. Mr. Leassring, the defendant, claims that he had obtained the check lawfully from a man professing to be J. B. Brown, and that he can prove that he so obtained it, by a man residing in the country. This man was not accessible at the time of the hearing, and at the request of R. S. Morrison, Esq., counsel for the defendant, the hearing was adjourned until next Friday afternoon. Bail was obtained and the prisoner released. At the instance of the plaintiff a quantity of Leassring's household effects were seized as indemnity for the amount of the check. Mrs. Leassring claims that the goods seized all belong to her, and they are held to await the result of the hearing.

A School Ma'am in Trouble.

The population of Ross township is in a bad way respecting matters in their public school. Miss Lorena Golden, the mistress of the public school, has had a general muss with apparently half the patrons of the school, and on Saturday she made information before Mayor Morrison charging Frank Schulman, Mrs. Ann Schulman, Mrs. Eliza Claney, Mrs. Hannah Straw, Frank Charles Straw, Frank Straw, Miss Anna Straw, John Straw and Wm. Tuttle, with surety and assault. Miss Golden alleges that on the 19th of February the accused came in a body to the school house, while the school was in session, and entering the school room commenced, in the presence of the scholars, acting in the most outrageous manner, addressing her with abusive language, threatening her, and encouraging and inciting the scholars to rebel and disregard her authority. Their whole conduct was such as to effectually disturb the school and permanently injure her standing in it. She further alleges that, in the course of the disturbance, one of the defendants, Frank Schulman, made a violent rush at her, attempting to drag her from the school room, and at the same time using threatening language towards her. Mrs. Ann Schulman caught hold of her in a violent manner, as she states in her information, and threatened her with bodily harm. The other defendants, Mrs. Eliza Claney, Mrs. Hannah Straw, Frank Charles Straw, Miss Anna Straw, Frank Straw, John Straw, and Wm. Tuttle, as set forth in the information, were present and by their whole demeanor and their threatening language, aided and encouraged the more active assailants in what they did. There seems to be no denial, on the part of the defendants, of the main facts set forth by the deponent, but they claim that their actions, and even actions of a much more decided nature, were entirely justified by the course taken by Miss Golden herself. It is claimed that she has conducted the school in an improper manner, inflicting unusual and unnecessarily severe punishments on the scholars who displeased her, and disregarding the remonstrances of the parents of the children. It is stated that the more special and immediate cause of the general visit to her school, was the indignation roused in the neighborhood by the treatment inflicted by the teacher on a child of Mr. and Mrs. Schulman's. They allege that Miss Golden in punishing this boy struck him repeatedly and violently with the bell used to call the school together, and that, by reason of such unusual punishment he was severely bruised and even cut on various parts of his body till portions of his limbs were black and blue, and blood ran down one side of his body. There is said to be the greatest indignation felt against the teacher throughout the neighborhood.

Warrants for the accused were issued by Mayor Morrison, and served by officer Nixon. There will be a hearing in the case to-day.

Hearing Had.

On Friday evening a hearing was had before Mayor Morrison in the case of Bowman and Gates, charged with the larceny of goods, on oath of Lemon Langer. J. Cohen, Esq., appeared in their behalf, and the prosecutor was represented by R. S. Morrison, Esq. For the defense it was shown that the prosecutor and defendants were in partnership, and that Gates had the largest amount of money invested in the goods. The partnership papers were produced, and their genuineness admitted by Langer. The charge of larceny was therefore dismissed, and the parties settled the difficulty by turning over to Langer the amount of goods. When the affair first came up, Chief Long conceived the idea that none of the parties were more honest than they should be, and wrote to Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co., of New York, from whom the goods were purchased. On Saturday evening he received a dispatch from those parties, requesting him to hold the men and the goods until a man, whom they would send immediately, could arrive. Unfortunately, the men had all three left the vicinity, taking most of the goods with them. Mr. Long has succeeded, however, in keeping about $650 worth of goods in his possession, awaiting the arrival of the New York agent. It is to be regretted that his letter was not received sooner.

Disorderly in a Saloon.

At a late hour on Saturday night, two men, named Moses McClary and Thomas McClary were in Hendrick's saloon, on Federal street, acting in a very disorderly manner, and suffering very much from over stimulation. Thomas particularly was exceedingly belligerent, and desired greatly to fight anyone present. As a preliminary measure he had taken off his coat and was flourishing about extensively, when the proprietor proposed to call the officers. Thomas wished he would, and earnestly desired an opportunity to whip all the officers in the city. Let an officer show his face there, and Thomas would immediately clean out the whole place. Officers Sarber and Frank Campbell *did* show their faces there, and very soon thereafter the two McClarys showed their faces behind the bars of Capt. Bowden's hotel. Yesterday morning Moses, in default of $5 was committed to jail for five days, and Thomas, in default of $10, went up for ten days.

A Hint to Allegheny Loafers.—Something like an organized raid is being commenced against the professional loafers of Allegheny City. Isaac Taylor has made information charging Thomas Wilson, John Chanter, John Haley, Chas. Cahoon, Len McIntyre and Wm. Thompson with malicious mischief and assault. The parties sued as is alleged, are corner loafers, who congregate in different parts of the city, and insult and obstruct passers by, and deface and injure property in the vicinity of the places where they congregate. Warrants were issued and the parties will be summarily dealt with.

To the Slaughter.—On Saturday night Michael Slaughter, very drunk, walked innocently into the Allegheny lock-up, and at the invitation of Capt. Bowden, staid there until yesterday morning, when he paid for his nights lodging.

Criminal Court Business.

The Criminal Court will meet this forenoon, at ten o'clock, with Judge Sterritt on the bench. The following is a list of the prisoners confined in the county jail awaiting trial for various offences:

For Murder—William Selbert, (Lawrence county case, death occurring in Allegheny county) John Ways, Luther Ways, Rachael Smith.

Forgery—T. W. Flanner, J. B. Dawson, David Barry.

Larceny—George Brown, Robert Beatty, (two charges) John Cratz, Thomas Castle, Mary Fay, Annie Bowman, William Boyer, Thos. Monroe, John Doran, (three charges;) Ben. Timmons, Casper Felder, T. P. Lyman, Thomas Jackson, David Rigby, Geo. Rigby, Geo. Dixon, Fred. Humberger, Gustave Datt, Henry Merta, Charles Baker, Mary Gavin, Ovid Rigby, (two charges,) Alex. Bain, Geo. Marshall, John Campbell, Archie Lawson, Henry Chapman, John Kelly, Wm. Loenix, James Carr, John Swigler, James Starr, Michael Sullivan, John Johnston, Michael Welsh, (as bailee.)

Fornication and Bastardy—Archibald Gilbreath, Charles Countecamp; Joseph Aston, James Smith, Luke Nels.

Rape—Edward Coyle, William Laundermore.

Assault and Battery—Joseph Small, Hugh Derman, Joseph Kinney, Abe Reed, Jacob Miller, Joseph Thompson, Chas. Edwards.

Aggravated Assault and Battery—George Oxley (two charges), Henry Courton, Terence Brady (two charges), Joseph McGlungson (two charges), James McCrone.

Felonious Assault and Battery—Jacob Baltzell (two charges) shooting his wife and father-in-law.

Surety of the Peace—Jacob Baltzell, William McElroy, Harmon Rowe, James Campbell, Nicholas Styler, Jonas Smith, William Memminger, Fred. Hollinger.

False Pretences—Chapman Lewis, James Conner.

Bigamy—William H. Kent.

Adultery—Nicholas Johns.

Desertion—Owen Mack, Fred. Miller.

Malicious Mischief—Catharine Leeson.

Of the above thirty-three were committed by Mayor McCarthy, four by Mayor Morrison, five by Alderman Strain, four by Alderman Donaldson, three by Alderman Morrow, one by Alderman Butler, four by Alderman Taylor, four by Justice Ammon, three by Justice Lipp, two by Justice Barker, three by Justice Arent, and three by Justice Kerr.

In addition to the above, there are under bail three persons for seduction; two for procuring abortion; two for perjury and subornation; two for fraud and false pretense; one for felonious assault, one for obstructing legal process; one for cruelty to animals; thirty-six for selling liquor without license; twenty for second offense; eleven for selling on Sunday; one for gambling; six for fornication and bastardy; seventeen for assault and battery. Total informations returned up to Saturday (including constables' returns of liquor sellers,) one hundred and ninety.

Administration of Oaths at the Mayor's Office.

There has been introduced into the Legislature "a bill to authorize the Clerk of the Mayor, or Aldermen, of this city, to administer oaths or affirmations, to receive informations, and to issue warrants, *provided* that said Clerk shall not exercise judicial functions." We see nothing wrong in this bill, especially the part which grants new power to the Mayor's Clerk. It is absolutely necessary that such authority should be given him, in order that he may properly perform his duties in the office. Under the present law, in the temporary absence of the Mayor, business must be suspended, which might otherwise very properly go on if the Clerk was vested with the power to administer an oath. The present system compels the Mayor to be a slave to his office, must be in attendance at all hours of the day and night waiting for business, and has no opportunity of attending to matters *outside* which pertain to his duties as Chief Executive of the city. All informations are now drawn up by his Clerk, and the Mayor alone has the power to swear the parties bringing them. The mere delegation of the oath-administering power to a chief clerk is not granting him authority to exercise any judicial function—that right, by the bill, is exclusively denied him, and is to be retained by the Mayor. Clerks in the various public offices about the county have power to administer oaths, and how mischief can be discovered in this bill we cannot see, and trust our Legislators will not hesitate in taking early and favorable action upon the subject.

Officers Assaulted.

At about ten o'clock on Saturday night, officer George Dour, of the night police, while standing near the corner of Penn and Walnut Streets, observed three drunken fellows approaching singing an obscene song at the top of their voices. He ordered them to stop, when they all suddenly turned upon him, assaulting him in a most violent manner, blackening both of his eyes, spoiling his nose, and cutting him severely in one hand with a knife, after which they knocked him down and kicked him violently in the ribs. Officer Egan came to Dour's relief, when he also was assaulted in a similar manner. The two officers succeeded in arresting a man named Edward Hays and conveyed him to the lock-up. Subsequently a man named Patrick Fitzgerald was arrested as a member of the gang, but strenuously denied it. Hays had a hearing yesterday morning, and in default of twenty-five dollars to pay his fine, he was committed for thirty days. Fitzgerald will have a hearing this evening.

Common Pleas Court, &c.

Before a full bench.

In the case of G. Kann & Bro. vs. Adam Fuhr, George Hetzel et al., the jury on Saturday rendered a verdict in favor of defendant.

Mary May vs. James May. Petition for divorce. Filed and subpoena awarded.

Elizabeth Coalin vs. Joseph Coaling. In divorce. Filed and subpoena awarded.

A number of recognizances of persons who failed to appear at the December term of the Quarter Sessions were forfeited.

Brilliant New Music.—Our talented young friend Prof. Herman Knake, of Barr, Knake & Buettler, music dealers and publishers, No. 12 St. Clair street, has just published a brilliant piece of music designed for the piano, entitled the "Skater's Waltz." It is a masterly composition and will form not the least pleasing number of the series of musical compositions published by Prof. Knake.

Larceny of Boots.—On Saturday, E. Dennis came before Alderman Taylor, and made information against Charles Cons, charging him with the larceny of a pair of boots, valued at $12.50. The parties reside at Mansfield. The accused was arrested, and after a hearing, was committed to jail for trial.

Disorderly.—Officer Ecke, of the Allegheny night watch, on Saturday night, arrested Philip Landermer, acting in a very noisy and disorderly manner on Main street, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny. He was locked up and yesterday morning was fined two dollars.

Didn't Come.—Officers Neely and Frank Campbell on Saturday night arrested a man named Potts, drunk in the Allegheny Market House. Potts left five dollars for his appearance yesterday morning, but failed to make his appearance.

Drunk.—On Saturday night officer Patton, of the Allegheny night police, arrested John Russell, on Federal street, for being exceedingly tight. In default of any money Russell was committed for twenty-four hours.

Allegheny Drunks.—Seven common cases were before Mayor Morrison yesterday morning, being mostly drunks. They were dealt with in the usual manner.

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Office hours—7 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M.
Address letters, Dr. W., 253½ Penn street.
mh16

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—
Fresh Sicily Oranges and Lemons in prime order, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW,
fe19 Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.

PH. R. MERTZ,
Banker and Broker,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.
London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.
Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates. Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, March 2, 1867.

The following are the New York stock quotations for to-day: Gold, 138⅝; 1881 bonds, 110½; Five Twenties, old, 110⅝; Five Twenties, '65, 108½; do new, 106⅝; Seven Thirties, 105⅛. Michigan Southern Railroad, 72⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 81½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 94⅝; Erie, 55½; Western Union Telegraph Company, —; Chicago and Northwestern, 35⅝; do preferred, 65½; New York Central, 103; Chicago and Rock Island, 95⅜; Gregory, 12⅝; Rocky Mountain, 1¼; Quartz Hill, 4¼; Hope, 50; Smith & Parmelle, 6⅛.

Gold is apparently on the wane. The immediate cause of the late advance was an active speculation in New York by the same operators who were so successful in the same line last spring. The Government, it is understood, is out of the market as a seller, and a strong combination has been effected to control the premium by buying up all the gold that is now offered. The political complications have very little to do with the market, though the prospect of a veto of the reconstruction bill is quoted as aiding in the rise, on the ground that that event will render it impossible that the breach between Congress and the President will be at all healed. A few millions thrown upon the market by the treasury at the present time might effectually crush this dangerous speculation.

Reports from Washington say that the monthly statement of our National debt will probably show no diminution since the January exhibit. During the past month interest has matured on three-hundred millions of seven and three-tenths notes, absorbing all that would otherwise have been profit.

—The new *Tribune* says: A conference Committee is to settle the question of the issue of the three per cent legal tenders to redeem the six per cent compounds. Could'nt this Committee consent to harmonize by agreeing to pitch both bills overboard? The Senate bill is a bill wholly in the interest of leading bankers, and does not possess a feature which ought to commend its passage. We know full well that Mr. McCulloch has suffered his good nature and desire of saving a little interest to overcome his better judgment on this question. The true way and the only true way to dispose of those six per cent legal tenders is to keep them as they are and pay them when they are due, and thus get them out of the way entirely.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, March 2, 1867.

The produce markets have been moderately active during the past week, that is there has been a fair volume of business in the aggregate, but the transactions, generally, were of a jobbing character, round lot operations being of rare occurrence. Prices however, have undergone but little change, with the exception of such articles as are affected by the fluctuations in gold.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged—$2,55 for No. 1 Spring, and $2,80 for prime Red Winter. Barley is in demand at 95 to $1 for prime No. 1 Spring. Oats quiet; we continue to quote at 50 to 52. Corn is dull, and may be quoted in the absence of sales at 70 to 72, on wharf. Rye is in demand at $1,28 to $1,30.

FLOUR—Is firmer, but the demand is light, and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $11,50 to $12 for good to choice Spring Wheat brands; $13,50 to $14 for Winter Wheat; and $16 to $17 for fancy St. Louis brands. Rye Flour, $7,50 and Buckwheat $3,75 to $4.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet and unchanged at 9½ to 10 for Shoulders, and 14½ to 15 for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quoted at 12 to 12½ for steam, and 12½ to 13 for kettle rendered. Mess Pork is dull; occasional small sales at $21 to $21.50.

SEEDS—There is a good demand for Flaxseed, and buyers are offering $2,85. Sale to trade of 8 bbls Cloverseed at $8—small sales at $8,50 to $9. Timothy Seed is selling at $2 to $3,25.

EGGS—There was considerable inquiry for Eggs, and while transactions were large prices are no better, as yet. We can report one sale 38 bbls for shipment, at 17; 20 do do, at 18; besides, innumerable smaller sales at about same figures.

BUTTER—Continues excessively dull the supply being considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are barely maintained. Good to prime Roll may be quoted at 25 to 28.

MILL FEED—Sales on wharf, at $1,90 for Middlings; $1,20 for Shorts; and $1,47½ for Seconds. Oil Meal—last sales reported at $43 per ton.

HAY—Continues exceedingly dull and, if anything, prices are lower; we are cognizant of sales having been made on wharf at $18 to $20 per ton, for good baled—one lot of 8 tons prime sold at $20. Arrivals by rail light.

APPLES—Dull but unchanged; we can report regular sales in store at $4,00 to 5,50 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Continue dull and unchanged; sales in store at $2,50 to $2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, March 2, 1867.

CRUDE—The crude market has been quiet throughout the past week, the sales, both for present and future delivery, being compartively light, and compared with last week, prices are a shade lower. We have but a single sale to report, two thousand bbls for immediate delivery, at seven cts, and for spot oil, quotations may be fairly given at seven, in bulk and barrels returned, and twelve, barrels included. During the week there were sales made at eight cents for April and nine for June and July, but these figures could hardly be realized now for those months, and it is probable that sellers could be found at a fraction less. There has not been a sale of Smith's Ferry or Kanawha oil during the week, and there is little or none in this market at present. Our advices from Oil City report crude a little firmer at that point, though it is certain, there is no good ground for it.

REFINED—There is no new characteristics in the market for bonded oil worthy of special notice. The sales in the aggregate during the week have been a little larger probably than for several weeks preceding, but prices are no better—indeed, the reverse is the case. We can report a sale of 500 bbls for March delivery, at 21½, free on board cars here. Quotations for spot oil may be fairly given at 21 to 21½, on cars here; and 27 to 27½, delivered in Philadelphia, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market. There was a sale of two thousand barrels reported in Philadelphia, on Friday, for all the year, buyer's option, at 32—standard white; and to-day the best average price offered for July, August and September, was 31. Free oil is dull and unchanged; may be quoted at 41 to 42, in a jobbing way.

ARRIVALS—The following arrivals of oil were reported to-day:

Fisher & Bro	3209	Jas. Wilkins	50
J. K. Barbour	52	Johnston & Co.	54

Total 3356
Total Receipts for the week 26,842
Total Receipts last week 13,449
Total Receipts since Jan. 1 50,160

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—March 2—500 pigs lead, Davis, Chambers & co; 200 do do, Dellridge & Son; 110 bbls grease, F Sellers & co; 500 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 1 car hay, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 1 car barley, Spencer & McKay; 4 cars staves, Ralya & Robertson; 1 do do, W Hastings; 12 bbls tallow, Sturgeon & Bro; 3 pkgs butter, J B Canfield & Son; 6 cars metal, Nimick & co; 1 do do, Park, Bro & co; 25 barrels apples, Camp, Moye & co; 2 kgs lard, Keil & Kitchart; 4 bbls butter, 7 do eggs, J S Newmyer & co; 100 bbls flour, owner; 1 bbl tobacco, J D Dravo; 1 car metal, J Moorhead; 1 car corn, Schmelback & Schott; 280 bbls apples, 1 car hay, L H Voigt & co; 2 bbls eggs, 4 kgs lard, R Robison; 15 sks seed, Beckham & Long; 14 bbls seed, Meanor, Harper & Hood.

March 2—2 pkgs tobacco, P McKenna; 3 cars rye, J S Finch; 4 cars iron ore, Shenberger & Blair; 2 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 car corn, J McAlpin; 32 bgs seed, Graff & Reiter; 2 kgs butter, 1 kg lard E Heazleton; 54 bbls oil, Johnson, Paine & co; 52 do do, J K Barbour; 2 bbls eggs, J D Dravo; 30 bxs cheese, Knox & Orr; 1 bbl eggs, J S Dilworth & co; 12 do apples, Voigt & co; 2 bbls eggs, 9 sks onions, J McAlpin; 19 bbls vinegar, H Gerwig & co; 6 bbls seed, Vangorder & Shepard; 9 kgs lard, 4 bbls eggs, Head & Metzgar; 50 bbls flour, Watt & Wilson; 2 cars staves, Emil Schalk.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.—March 2—2 pkgs eggs, Head & Metzgar; 6 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 2 hhds tobacco, J Greer; 1 do do, J Hays; 3 kgs butter, 12 bbls onions, Graff & Reiter; 5 tcs beef, J P Hanna; 1 car corn, Stewart & co; 5 bbls apples, 8 sks seed, S L McHenry; 1 car corn, G S Frazey; 100 bbls flour, owner; 100 do do, D Wallace; 12 sks oats, J Glenn; 6 bbls onions, J McAlpin; 25 sks seed, Blair & Woods.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 2—100 bbls flour, Stewart & co; 241 hides, 4 rolls leather A & J Groetzinger; 25 doz brooms, R P Getty; 2 pkgs butter and eggs, Beckfield & Niehouse; 5 pkgs cheese, J Myers; 20 bxs candles, Graham & Thomas; 2 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car hay, 10 bbls cloverseed, 26 sks oats, 8 do rye, lot corn, in bulk, S C McMasters; 10 bxs soap, Mercer & Robinson; 36 bbls apples, J Long; 3 do eggs, 3 do dry apples, J Herbert; 15 bxs crackers, A Martin.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—March 1—50 sks oats, J Carothers; 90 sks buckwheat flour, Head & Metzgar; 50 sks rye, Keil & Kitchart; 131 sks corn, 24 do rye, 11 do oats, W Bingham; 100 bbls tar, Lucesco Oil Co; 7 sks rye, 2 bbls eggs, W J Meek; 15 sks flaxseed, J W Thursby.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—March 1—25 coils rope, Marshall, Fulton & co; 3 tons metal, S M Wickersham; 14 barrels salt, H Snyder; 37 sks oats, McBane & Anjer; 17 rolls leather, Shomaker & Lang; 44 sacks flaxseed, J W Thursby; 14 kgs nails, Atwell Lee & co.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,
69 and 70 Water Street,
LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.
We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.
Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.
Duck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.
Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West.
fe9:130

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The railway market opened firmer and higher. Prices were made under an increased disposition to purchase. The market was steady and dull at early afternoon board, and closed firmed, under Washington advices. The strongest stocks of the day were Hudson and Ohio Certificates. Wm Heath & Co. report the following prices at 6 p. m.: American gold, 139@139⅛; Ohio, 27½@27¾; Western Union Telegraph, 42⅝@42¾; Pacific Mail, 127¾@128; Atlantic Mail, 82¼@82½; New York Central, 102⅞@103; Erie, 55½@55⅝; do preferred, 72@74; Hudson, 141½@152; Reading, 102⅞@103; Pittsburgh, 81¼@81⅜; Illinois, 115⅛@116; Michigan Southern, 72⅞@73; Toledo, 118@119; Rock Island, 55½@55⅝; North Western, 35⅝@35¾; do preferred, 65⅛@65½; Fort Wayne, 94½@94⅝. Government securities quiet and strong this afternoon. Closing prices were: Registered, '81, 110¼@110⅜; coupons '81, 110⅛@110⅜; 5-20's, '62, 107⅝@107¾; 5-20 coupons '62, 110⅞@111⅛; 5-20 coupons '64, 107⅞@108⅛; do '65, 108⅛@108⅜; August 7-30's, 105⅞@106⅛; June do, 105⅝@105¾. State bonds dull and lower. Miscellaneous shares strong. Coal stocks quiet.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton dull and rather easier under large receipts; sales of 600 bales at 31@31½c for uplands. Flour; receipts 4,843 bales; market dull and 5@10c lower; sales of 4,400 bales at $8,55@8,75 for superfine State and Western; $9,80@10,80 for extra Western; $10,90@12,00 for choice do.; $10,60@11,60 for shipping brands extra R. H. O.; $11,65 for trade brands; market closing dull. Whisky quiet and steady. Wheat market dull and drooping; sales of 12,000 bushels at $2,28 for mixed Milwaukee, and $2,25 for good No. 2 Chicago Spring. Rye firmer, sales of 15,800 bushels, at $1,12@1,18 for Western; $1,25@1,30 for Canada, free; $1,30@1,32 for State. Barley without decided change; sales of 13,000 bushels two-rowed State at 92c for inferior, in store, and $1,18 for choice afloat. Barley Malt quiet; sales of 7,300 bushels Canada, in bond, at about $1,18. Corn: receipts; 2,820; market opened 1@2c lower, but closed firmer; sales of 46,000 bus. at $1,05@1,07 for mixed Western in store, $1,09 for do afloat and $1,04 for new Western mixed at the railroad depot. Oats; receipts, 1,540 bus.; market easier; sales of 3,800 bus. at 58@62c for Western, 68@70c for State and 75c for Canada East. Stock of grain March 1st: Corn, 3,101,478 bus; Wheat, 2,089,013; Oats, 2,494,757; Barley, 1,538,819; Peas, 80,380; Coal; Foreign scarce and firm; Domestic quiet and unchanged. Wool quiet and firm; sales of 280,000 pounds at 45@60c for domestic fleece; 33½@50c for pulled; 29@33c for Texas, and 44c for Noils. Leather; hemlock, sales were quiet at previous prices. Rice was nominally unchanged. Coffee is firm. Sugar firm with fair demand, and sales of 150 hogsheads Cuba at 10⅝@11c; and 1,650 boxes Havana at 11@13½c. Molasses, sales of 200 hogsheads Muscovado at 52@55c. Petroleum was steady, with sales of 1,200 barrels at 21½c for Crude, and 28½@29c for Refined, in bond. Hops are quiet and firm at 35@70c. The Pork market is firmer, with sales of 2,500 barrels at $21@21,50 for New Mess, closing at $21.42 for Western; $20@20.50 for Old Mess; $16,75@17,25 for prime; and $19,50@20,25 for prime mess; also, 1,250 barrels new mess at $21,35@21,62, seller's and buyer's option, for March and April. Beef steady, with sales of 900 barrels at about previous prices. Beef hams are firm with sales of 175 barrels at $34@36.50. Bacon steady and in moderate demand, with sales of 500 boxes at 10½@10⅝c for Cumberland; and 12c for Short Clear. Cut meats are active and firm, with sales of 1,650 packages at 8½@11c for Shoulders. Dressed hogs are nominal at 9½@10c for Western. Lard is quiet and heavy with sales of 750 barrels at 12@12¾c for old, and 12½@13c for new. Butter is dull at 15@26c for Ohio. Cheese is steady.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March, 2.—The Central System was partially adopted on change to-day in the purchase and sale of grain, but until the issue of receipts on the Central plan mode of doing business, will be somewhat mixed. Choice brands of spring extra flour are inactive, but firmly held. Transactions comprise only 250 bbls. at $9,75@10,50 for spring extra and $13,50@14,75 for white winter extra. The wheat market is quiet, but firm without material change. No. 1 spring sold at $2,05@2,08; per Cental at $2,20@2,21 per bush. for winter, and $2,22½ for fresh receipts. No. 2 spring sold at $1,87½@1,88½, for winter, and at $1,89½@1,90 for fresh receipts. Winter receipts of No. 2 was firm at the close of the market. Spring corn without change and closed firm at 77@77½ cts. per bush. for No. 1. Sales made at $1,28@1,29, per Cental from 76@77½ cts. per bush. for No. 1. Rejected at 58½@58¾. Oats dull and closed quiet, at 41c for winter and 42½c for free. Mess Pork has advanced 12½c, with sales for cash at $19,12½. Bulk Meats in active demand, both for shipment and on speculative account; prices 1½c better. Dry salted Shoulders sold at 7¼c; loose rough sides at 9¾c, and loose and short rib middles quiet, at 12c. Dressed hogs are quiet, at $7.75@8.00. Live hogs advanced 25@50c, and are in good demand.

Cincinnati Market.

Flour unchanged and the demand is light. Wheat closed dull, at $2,40@2,45 for No. 1 spring; and $2,90 for No. 1 winter. Corn unchanged and the demand is light, No. 1, 62c in elevator; and 77c in sacks; white [illegible] in sacks. Oats—dull, 58c in elevator. Rye, quiet at $1,25@1,35 for No. 1. Cotton dull, owing to the large receipts reported at New Orleans yesterday, middling, nominally at 28c. The receipts last week were 7,747 bales, and from September 1st, 100,428 bales against 119,956 bales same time last year. Whisky advanced at $2,25 at the close of change though sales were made in fornoon at $2,25½. Mess pork, quiet but held at $22 for city, and $21 for country. Bulk meats firm but quiet, at 7½@8½ and 10½c for shoulders, sides and clear sides; and 10½c for hams. Bacon rather dull for shoulders, but clear sides are firm at 11c. Lard quiet but firm, city cannot be bought below 12½ to 12¾c. Tallow advanced to 11c for city rendered. Butter dull at 22@25 for light colored roll; choice yellow would bring 28 to 33c, including western reserve. Cheese firm at 16@17. Clover seed in good demand at $8.45. Timothy dull at $3,30 to $3,40. Flax steady. Coffee steady, at 26 to 29c. Sugar, 12@15.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.
The New, Magnificent and Mammoth
LOVV PRESSURE
Steamer,
"GREAT REPUBLIC,"
W. B. DONALDSON, Commander,
WILL COMMENCE
Receiving Freight for
MEMPHIS,
VICKSBURG, and
NEW ORLEANS,
ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th.
AND LEAVE AS ABOVE ON
Thursday, March 14th, 1867,
POSITIVELY.
Passengers and Shippers will consult their interests to call on board before making engagements elsewhere. The public can rely implicitly on her leaving on above date.
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
fe18:169 BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer
MINNIE .... Capt. A. H. SHAW.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports THIS DAY. For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK, COLLINGWOOD & BARNES,
mh4 Agents.

FOR GALENA AND DUBUQUE DIRECT.—The fine passenger steamer
SAVANNAH .... Capt. A. McGOWAN,
Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, March 6th.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK,
fe11 R. C. GRAY, Agents.

REGULAR WEEKLY CINCINNATI PACKET,
LEAVING EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 12 M.
—The fleet and commodious
ARGOSY .... Capt. LEWIS VANDEGRIFT,
W. H. Scott, Clerk
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS,
fe11 CHAS. BARNES, Agents.

FOR ST. PAUL, DIRECT.—The new side-wheel steamer
DUBUQUE .... Capt. J. W. PARKER
Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 25th of March.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK,
fe11 R. C. GRAY, Agents.

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.
MARSHALL, FULTON & BOLLMAN,
Only Manufacturers in the West of
HEAVY CORDAGE,
Suitable for Steam and Coal Boats.
HAWSER LAID OIL WELL ROPE.
Tarred Ropes for Coal Railroads,
HEMP OAKUM AND PACKING.
CAULKING COTTON, &c., &c.
Warehouse, 114 and 115 Water Street,
Near Monongahela House.
de11:p48

RIVER NEWS.

The river rather unexpectedly commenced to rise at this point on Saturday, and up to yesterday at three p. m., it had risen six feet, with fifteen feet in the channel by the Allegheny marks, and still rising steadily. The weather continues cloudy and cold with indications of snow.

There has not been a single arrival since Friday, aside from the regular packets. The Messenger, from New Orleans, and the Glendale and Kate Putnam, from St. Louis, are among the first boats due. The Julia is not coming to Pittsburgh at present, being advertised at Cincinnati for Nashville.

The towboat Alps, belonging to N. J Bigley, sunk a barge loaded with coal at Merriman on Thursday night, and grounded the balance of her tow on Hays Bar. She was assisted off this place by the Panther, but was so unfortunate as to run aground again on White's Dam, and at last accounts she was still sticking there in a bad condition. Mr. Bigley has been rather unfortunate in his coal operations during the past year, having sustained several heavy marine disasters.

The Maggie Hays cleared for Cincinnati on Saturday with a fair freight list and a large number of passengers. The Ida Stockdale also left for St. Louis with a good cargo and engagements below.

The Savanna has been hauled up to the main landing and will at once commence loading for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. Capt. Ebbert brought the Yorktown up to the landing on Saturday and put up for St. Louis, Missouri River and Fort Benton. The Carrie after having some repairs made will also load for the mountains.

The Minnie is taking on railroad iron at the point but will be back to the landing again and then take her departure to St. Louis not later than to-morrow afternoon. The America, Capt. T. H. Golding is filling up slowly for Nashville.

The Great Republic, Capt. Donaldson, will be the first out for New Orleans, leaving about the middle of the month.

The Peerless arrived from Oil City yesterday and the Ida Rees No. 2 for that point left evening with a fair trip. The Belle is the next boat due. The Allegheny River trade, is very dull, as it is almost everywhere.

The chimneys of the Great Republic are being put up, and it is said that they will extend seventy-five feet above hurricane deck. The scenic paintings in her cabin are very much admired, and reflect great credit on the artist, Col. Wall. That she is, or will be when finished, the finest river steamer, in this country, is generally conceded.

The St. Louis *Democrat* scares at cotemporary as follows: The Louisville *Courier* pitches in to the exploded steamer, David White, the United States government the steamer Quickstep, and several other things all at once, without stopping to take breath. The Quickstep was built at Pittsburg, he says. This is bad enough. But, still worse, she was advertised as a "low pressure" steamer, and the *Courier* has been informed that she is "highly pressure," therefore, says this uneasy reporter, "investigate, investigate; deception, deception."

If the Quickstep had been built at Louisville, there would have been nothing said about the great "strain" on her boilers, and no insinuations in regard to her being an unsafe boat.

The Laura Fenton, burned at Evansville, was built September, 1865, owned by Mr. Hewitt, who was acting clerk on her, and ranked B 2, carried 450 tons, and was formerly a gunboat in the service. She was insured in Cincinnati as follows, Boatmen's and Eureka, $5,000 each; Citizens' and Firemen's $4,500 each, and valued at $25,000.

We see it stated that Capt. John W. Cannon, of the Robert E. Lee, has contracted with Mr. Thomas Humphries, of New Albany, for the hull of a boat, the exact model and nearly as large as the Lee, to be built there the present season.

We can say, semi-authoritatively, to the backers of the Richmond and Great Republic, that if they really think their boats as fast as they say, Capt. John W. Cannon, of the famous New Albany built steamer R. E. Lee, will run that steamer against either the Richmond or Great Republic, for any sum from $20,000 to $25,000. Here, gentlemen, is the glove; now put up, or shut up.—*New Albany Ledger.*

Oh! Gas! That Cannon 'll soon "bust" at such chances as them. Go slow, Gentlemen, we ain't much on the "bet," but we'll put up a wet shirt against a doeskin, that if the Richmond don't out-run the Republic, she'll have the satisfaction of "worrying her a little" anyhow.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The R. R. Hudson, bound from Cincinnati for Wheeling, on Wednesday, when a short distance below Point Pleasant, collapsed two flues in one of her boilers, scald one or two firemen and a lot of sheep. No one was seriously injured, and she was preparing to proceed on her trip when the Potomac passed down.

We see it stated that Capts. Booth and Mulrine, of the Parkersburg and Wheeling packet Eagle, recently destroyed by ice, are in search of a nice side wheel boat to take the place of the Eagle in that trade.

Colonel Bart G. Leiper was among the ill-fated David White's passengers, but was fortunately saved, having left the boat at widow Bell's plantation, some twenty miles below where the terrible disaster occurred. The Colonel may rejoice at his good fortune.

Says the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday, The Ida Rees passed up from Louisville for Pittsburgh, with two hundred and fifty tons including one thousand tierces of lard, fifteen hogsheads of tobacco, thirty-five tuns of oil cake and forty barrels of flour. The Argosy had not arrived from Pittsburgh at dark, but will be found at the levee to-day, ready to return at noon.

The R. C. Gray left for Louisville, where she will load for Pittsburgh.

The Talisman came near being burned in the Cumberland river, a few nights ago. She encountered a severe storm, and when the winds were at the highest the chandeliers in the ladies' cabin came down, the oil ignited, and the entire floor in that part of the boat was soon in a blaze. Owing to the storm which prevailed, it was impossible to effect a landing, and, for a few moments, the destruction of the boat was feared. The passengers and crew saved her by hard work.

The remains of C. H. Smith who recently died in New Orleans, were on the David White, being transported to his home at Clarksville, and consigned to a watery grave.

The largest cargo of cotton in bales exported from the United States since 1861, was exported from Mobile on Thursday last. The ship Norway, Captain Coombs, was cleared by A. J. Ingersoll & Co., and J. H. T John Wylie, with 5,400 bales, weighing 2,701,538 pounds, valued at $810,361. What an immense amount for underwriters on a vessel, which may be assumed at one million and fifty thousand dollars, including the value of the ship, freight list and the usual advance on the cargo. This is the most costly and valuable cargo of cotton ever shipped from the United States, and no doubt surpasses some of the 7,000 bale cargoes from the East Indies.

The Argosy left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Friday. We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday:

We understand that Capt. Henry Hart, formerly of the mariner, and others, have purchased three-fourths of the Alice V., at the rate of $11,000 for the entire boat, deliverable on her return from New Orleans, a bonus of $7.50 having been deposited to seal the bargain. Captain M. W. Beltzhoover was among the Darling's passengers from Memphis. On Wednesday evening the Potomac, descending, collided with the W. F. Curtis, at Point Pleasant, Virginia, tearing away a portion of one of her guards and stationary fenders. The Curtis, however, proceeded on her trip.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY..........PHILIP CLEIS.
SINGERLY & CLEIS,
(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.)
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,
The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third st., Pittsburgh.

BOQUETS, CAMMELIAS, &c.—
We have the largest and best stock of WINTER FLOWERING PLANTS about the city, and are prepared to furnish wedding and other parties with Table and Hand Boquets. Floral Designs, &c. on short notice. We can also furnish Floral Wreaths, Crosses, &c. All orders promptly attended to. Cars run to the Greenhouses every few minutes.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

GEORGE BEAVEN,
Candy Manufacturer
And dealer in FOREIGN AND AMERICAN FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c., &c.,
No. 112 Federal Street,
Second door from the First National Bank,
ja18:82 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS,
FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings.

MADISON STARCH AGENCY.—
Just received
400 boxes, 40 lb., Pearl starch;
200 " 60 lb., do.;
100 " Corn do.;
50 " Silver Gloss Starch.
For sale low to the trade by the agents,
SCHOMAKER & LANG,
fe21:159 170 and 172 Wood street.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!—An entire new stock of KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS, which are now considered the best made; also HAINES BROS. CELEBRATED PIANOS. Price from $300 upward. Persons in want of a first class Piano are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
de21 43 Fifth street.

T. M. BLACK,
CARPENTER.
Virgin Alley,
Three doors above Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Every kind of Work done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to Jobbing.

PRICES REDUCED—On India Rubber Belting, Hose and Steam Packing. The new card rates are from 10 to 15 per cent lower than our former rates. A full assortment on hand at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
J. & H. PHILLIPS.

MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR
Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron
Bridge Iron;
Angle and T Iron;
Guard Iron;
Coal Screen Iron;
T Rails, 16 & 20 lbs. to the yard;
Tram Rails punched and counter sunk
Boiler, Bridge and Tank Rivets
Cut Nails and Spikes;
Ship and Boat Spikes;
Railroad Spikes;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Wheels and Axles;
Street Car Wheels and Axles;
Coal-Pit Car Wheels and Axles;
Patent Cold Rolled Shafting;
Patent Cold Rolled Piston Rods;
Mower and Reaper Bars.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE,
120 Water and 158 Front Sts.
BRANCH HOUSE,
Nos. 22, 24 and 26 River St.,
je1:e15 CHICAGO, ILL.

UNION IRON MILLS,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
A CONSOLIDATION OF THE "IRON CITY FORGE" AND "CYCLOPS IRON CO."
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND FORGINGS,
Special attention given to the manufacture of
Hammered and Rolled Locomotive and Car Axles,
KLOMAN BRAND,
RAILROAD CHAIRS, SPLICE BARS, BRIDGE IRON BOLTS, &c.;
LINKS AND BOLTS, I BEAMS, GIRDER IRON OCTAGONAL HOLLOW WROUGHT IRON POSTS; T AND ANKLE IRON, &c.
WAREHOUSE:
95 Water and 126 First Streets;
OFFICE:
AT THE WORKS, NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
oc15-127

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES.
MILL, MULAY, CIRCULAR, GANG AND CROSS CUT
SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC AND SEMI-ELLIPTIC
RAILWAY SPRINGS,
Cast Spring Steel,
Cast and German Plow Steel,
PLOW WINGS AND MOWER BARS.
SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
SICKLE, SHOVEL, HOE, RAKE, FORK, TOE CALK AND MACHINERY CAST STEEL, CROW-BARS, &c., &c., &c.
Warehouse, 83 Water St., Pittsb'gh,
se18:k4

ATLAS WORKS,
MORTON STREET,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS N. MILLER, President.
These Works are among the largest and most complete establishment in the West, and are now prepared to furnish
Engines of Every Description,
Boilers, Oil Tanks,
Sheet Iron Work,
Railroad Castings,
Rolling Mill Castings,
Engine Castings,
Machine Castings,
General Castings.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
no6:n68

THE FORT PITT FOUNDRY,
CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS
MANUFACTURERS OF
HEAVY ORDNANCE,
AND ALL KINDS OF HEAVY CASTINGS.
Special attention paid to ROLLING MILL WORK, BLAST MACHINERY and RETORTS. REPAIRS attended to promptly.
As heretofore, the best materials will always be used at this Foundry.
Having disposed of our old stock, we are prepared, with NEW AND IMPROVED patterns, constructed under the supervision of Mr. ENNEST, to furnish NAIL MACHINES at short notice.
no6:n

UTILITY WORKS.
McLEAN & SLATOR,
No. 83 Liberty St., opposite Fourth,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE.
They make a specialty of Iron Bedstead and Pivot Castors; Porcelain, Bedstead and Pivot Castors; Bedstead Fastenings; Stops for Extension Tables, &c. They also manufacture and have constantly on hand Thumb Latches, Spring Latches, M'Lean's Window Sash Supporter, M'Lean's Eccentric Sash Button, Utility Shutter and Butt Hinges, Grind-stone Hangings, ad Irons, Sash Weights, &c., &c.
ly2:e60

WM. M'KEE.......JOHN ALLEN.....JAS. L. M'KEE.
VALLEY STOVE WORKS.
ALLEN, M'KEE & CO.,
Office and Warehouse 301 Liberty St. opposite Smithfield,
Manufactures a great variety of COOK, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, among which are the celebrated Allegheny and Monitor Coal Cooking Stoves; also, the Autocrat and Sentinel for coal or wood, and the unrivalled Star of the Empire, for wood; also, Arches, Grates, Fenders, Sugar Kettles, Dog Irons and Hollow Ware generally.
mh8

A. BRADLEY.....W. VANKIRK.......J. S. BRADLEY
ÆTNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY & CO.
Manufacture every variety of
Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves;) POMANA, VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Cook stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Second street.
ja19:r59

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
No. 118 Water Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT GROUND,
PATENT TEMPERED,
PATENT TOOTHED
CIRCULAR, MULAY,
MILL AND CROSS-CUT
SAWS.
je16:d23

PITTSBURGH IRON WORKS.
J. PAINTER & SONS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Bucket, Tub and Trunk
HOOPS AND SHEETS,
fe16:d29 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL,
Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First, and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

IRON CITY MILLS.
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,
Manufacturers of
Refined, Charcoal, Juniata & Polished
SHEET IRON.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 28 MARKET ST.
oc3:136

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,
PENNSYLVANIA
IRON WORKS.
Warehouse, Nos. 165 and 167 First street, opposite Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
PIPE WORKS,
Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets, Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WM. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipes are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand and 12 FEET LENGTHS. Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.
fe16:180

THE FULTON
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
ESTABLISHED IN 1832.
Nos. 91 First and 70 Second Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL SIZES OF BELLS,
From 10 to 100,000 Pounds.
GLOBE, ANGLE, CHECK AND SAFETY VALVES,
OF ALL sizes,
Stop Cocks of Brass or Iron,
OF ALL SIZES.
GUAGE AND CYLINDER COCKS,
Agents for all the different
STEAM PUMPS.
Sole Agents for the
Celebrated Steam Syphon.
Dealers in GAS PIPE, STEAM and GAS FITTINGS, PLUMBERS' WORK, etc., etc.
Particular attention paid to STEAM and GAS FITTING in all its branches.
The only manufacturers of A. FULTON'S METALLIC PACKING FOR STEAM CYLINDERS, &c.
BABBIT'S CELEBRATED ANTI-ATTRITION METAL constantly on hand.
BRASS, GUN and BELL CASTINGS made to order and finished with neatness and dispatch.
Particular attention paid to Brass Finishing in all its branches. We also keep constantly on hand all sizes of Sheet, Square and Round Gum, Hemp and Cotton Packing, Gum Hose of all sizes fit up to order.
A. FULTON'S SON & CO.
ja17:r88

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, TUBULAR FIRE-BOX & CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS,
OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS,
CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS
SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS,
STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS, AND IRON BRIDGES,
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
Office and Works corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
se14:189

KEYSTONE IRON WORKS.
HUTCHISON, GLASS & CO.,
Manufacturers of the different sizes of
Round, Square, Flat and
Horse-Shoe Bar Iron,
Hoop and Band Iron,
Boiler-Plate, Tank and
Salt-Pan Iron,
Sheet Iron, &c., &c., &c.
Works, PITT TOWNSHIP, on Monongahela river. Office and Warehouse:
No. 146 Water St.
oc4:141

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORK
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.)
Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for
Reaping and Mowing Machines,
STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES CIRCULARS, &c.
Cast & Common Plough & Spring Steel,
Office—Corner of First and Ross streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House,
se27:dy

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST QUALITY CAST STEEL.
Warranted Equal to any in the Market, either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FINE CAST AND DIE STEEL.
Office, 38 Wood Street,
IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.
PITTSBURGH, June 18th, 1866. le18:049

DUQUESNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles,
PLOUGH, SPRING AND A. B. STEEL, &C.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 77 Water Street
PITTSBURGH.
au23:13

HARDWARE.
B. WOLF, JR., & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Hardware & Cutlery.
Are now receiving large additions to our stock which is offered to Dealers at
EASTERN PRICES.
Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts.,
se2:177 Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY,
Butler Street, Ninth Ward,
OPPOSITE UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS GENERALLY.
Orders promptly and carefully executed.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
EBBERT & MACKLIND.
oc15:128

S. W. MORROW..........JAS. O. BARNHILL.
O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
MORROW & BARNHILL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators, Tanks, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Bridges, Sheet Iron Work.
&c., &c.,
COR. LIBERTY AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY. my24:b2

JOS. P. HAIGH..........WM. MILLER.
DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT IRON FORGES, PITTSBURGH, PA., manufacture all classes of Forgings, Steamboat via: Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Levers, Pitman Jaws and Wrists; also, Railroad Axles, Locomotive Frames, and all shape work. The undersigned having been for many years engaged in the business are prepared to furnish all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.
ly11:j34 JOS. P. HAIGH & CO.